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PUBLISHED BY  
W. H. BARRELL  
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112, 114, 116 CECIL HIGH ST. PORTSMOUTH  
& AT 80 ABOVE BAR, SOUTHAMPTON  
WORKS 37-39 ST THOMAS ST. PORTSMOUTH  
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SCARLET FEVER MARKED •





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“SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.”



# REPORT

ON

## The Health of Portsmouth

**For the Year 1925**

BY

**A. MEARNS FRASER**

M.D. (Edin. Univ.) D.P.H. (Camb. Univ.)

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth,

Medical Adviser to the Education Committee,

INCLUDING

The Report of the  
Medical Superintendent, Milton Hospital,  
and of the Public Analyst.

PORTSMOUTH :

W. H. BARRELL, LTD., HIGH STREET.

# Health and Housing Committee

## 1924-25

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COUNCILLOR C. P. CHILDE, F.R.C.S.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN :**

COUNCILLOR W. R. WARD.

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J. W. PERKINS, J.P.

W. A. BILLING

A. E. ALLAWAY

W. E. C. SPERRING

W. W. REED



# OFFICERS OF THE Medical Officer of Health's Dept.

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## Medical Officer of Health :

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

## Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond )  
M.B.B.S. (Lond.)

## Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. L. BELL,, F.S.I.A., Cert. San. Inst. till May 31st.  
C. W. HALL, Cert. San. Inst., Hons. Medallist City and Guilds, Lond.,  
R.P.C. Lond., Adv. Bdg. Constn.

## Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer :

H. G. GRAY, Cert. San. Inst.

## Inspector of New Buildings and Sanitary Inspector :

A. F. PARDO, Cert. San. Inst., Hons. City and Guilds, Lond., R.P.C.Lond.,  
Adv. Bdg. Constn.

## Meat, Food and Sanitary Inspector :

D. HOGG, Cert. San. Inst., Meat and Foods Cert.Inc. San. Assoc. of Scotland.

## Inspector of Workshops and Sanitary Inspector :

H. HOLMAN, Cert. San. Inst.

## Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and

### Sanitary Inspector :

E. J. SINNETT, Cert. San. Inst.

### Sanitary Inspectors :

H. J. LOVELOCK, Cert. San. Inst.  
F. R. BELL, Cert. San. Inst.  
E. B. SHAW, Cert. San. Inst., Hons. City and Guilds, Lond., R.P.C. Lond.  
G. S. GATTRELL, Cert. San. Inst., R.P.C. Lond.  
F. W. MASON, Cert. San. Inst.  
F. H. MILLICAN, Cert. San. Inst.  
S. W. SMITH, Cert. San. Inst.

**First Assistant Clerk :** L. C. ROGERS.

**Assistant Clerk :** W. R. RICHES.

### Health Visitors :

*MISS D. POULSON	*MISS M. E. HANDLEY
*MISS A. KNIGHT	*MISS L. CUDLIPP
*MRS. M. SMEATON	*MISS F. B. TONG.
*MISS N. R. E. RUSH	

**Port Sanitary Inspector :** A. YATES.

---

**Disinfector :** S. ROE.

*\*Certified Midwife.*



## Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

**Tuberculosis Medical Officer :**

ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.),  
M.B.B.S. (Lond.)

### Nurses :

MISS L. LAMB                      MISS V. F. WARDLAW  
\*MISS G. M. MITCHELL          \*MISS L. H. RICKETTS

**Secretary :**

\*MISS E. HEALEY

**Almoner :**

MISS F. K. M. BONE

## Child Welfare Centres.

**Medical Officer :**

RUBY N. FOGGIE, M.B., Ch.B.

## Langstone Hospital.

Matron .. MISS J. S. BROWN.

## Municipal Maternity Hospital.

**Medical Officer :**

RUBY N. FOGGIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron :

\*MISS C. A. ARKCOLL

## Infectious Diseases Hospital.

**Medical Superintendent :**

†J. MCGREGOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.S.C.

**Matron :** MISS F. PETCHEY

**PUBLIC ANALYST: R. P. PAGE, F.I.C.**

**Assistant : C. M. BECKETT**

*\*Certified Midwife.*

†*Part-time Medical Officer.*



# Medical Officer's Report for 1925.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
and Housing Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health of Portsmouth for the year 1925.

Every fifth year is designated a "survey year" by the Ministry of Health, consequently for this year my report is more comprehensive than usual.

Seeing that 1925 also completes the thirtieth year that I have been your Medical Officer of Health, I have, in places, made comparisons with the conditions of thirty years ago—when the population was less by seventy thousand odd than it is to-day. Although sadly conscious of many directions in which more progress might have been made, yet I think that a comparison of the health statistics of 1925 with those of 1896 may justify the claim that the work of the Health Department during this period has not been altogether in vain.

This year saw a partial reorganisation of the Staff of the Health Department, owing to the retirement of several officers in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922. Amongst these I desire to refer particularly to Mr. F. L. Bell, late Chief Sanitary Inspector; Mr. G. W. Monkcom, late Inspector Diseases of Animals Act, and Mr. W. H. Turner, late Inspector of Drainage of New Buildings. These Officers were all members of the Staff when I was appointed in 1896, and they have worked loyally with me for thirty years; they all held very responsible positions in this Department, and in carrying out the duties of those positions, they have rendered faithful and efficient service to the inhabitants of this Borough. I would like also to acknowledge the painstaking way in which all the members of the Staff, both the old members and those appointed during the year, have performed their work.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which I have ever received from the members of the Health and Housing Committee.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# SUMMARY FOR 1925.

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1925) 232,900

## 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres (land and inland water) ...	7,964
Population (Census 1921) : Civil 233,929 ;	
Naval and Military, 13,414 ...	Total 247,343
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	52,649
Rateable Value ...	£1,253,313
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	4,960
Average number of persons in each house ...	4.7
Average number of persons per acre ...	31.4
Total Rainfall ...	38.10 inches, 968 millimetres

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Legitimate ...	4,569	2,306	2,263
Illegitimate ...	201	113	88
Birth Rate ...	19.0		

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth :  
 From Sepsis ... 3                      Other Causes ... 9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :  
 Legitimate ... 59      Illegitimate ... 114      Total ... 62

## COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

	1925		1924	
	Population Total—250,100 Civil—232,900		Population Total—249,900 Civil—232,000	
	Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
*BIRTHS .. .. .	4770	19.0	5022	20.1
*DEATHS .. .. .	2866	12.3	2977	12.5
„ Principal Zymotic Diseases	123	0.52	105	0.44
„ Small-pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—
„ Measles .. .. .	20	0.08	16	0.06
„ Scarlet Fever .. .. .	6	0.02	8	0.03
„ Diphtheria .. .. .	43	0.18	18	0.07
„ Whooping Cough .. .. .	30	0.12	38	0.16
„ Fever .. .. .	5	0.02	4	0.01
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .	19	0.08	21	0.09
„ Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	204	0.87	222	0.93
„ Cancer .. .. .	326	1.39	336	1.44
„ Influenza .. .. .	81	0.34	112	0.48
	Number	Rate per 1000 births	Number	Rate per 1000 births
„ Under 1 year of age .. .. .	297	62	348	66

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE for previous Ten years (1913-1924) .. 13.2

\*The Birth-rate is calculated on the total population and the Death-rates on the civil population only.



## COUNTY BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

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**NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**—The ancient and historic Borough of Portsmouth has been the first Naval Port of the Empire for over 700 years, the first Charter being granted by Richard I. in 1194. Its naval prominence has been due, first, to its fine natural harbour, and secondly, to its proximity to France in the old days when there was constant warfare between that country and our own. Previous to 1920 the Borough was entirely surrounded by water, and its boundaries were those of Portsea Island, but in that year the boundaries were extended across the moats, on the north to the top of Portsdown Hill, on the east to Drayton, and on the west to beyond Paulsgrove on the Southampton Road, and the present area is 7,964 acres. The main part of the Borough is flat and low lying, the highest point, excluding Portsdown Hill, being 28 feet above ordnance datum. The soil generally is gravelly, but covered in many places by a few feet of stiff clay.

Portsmouth of to-day has two main interests: one, its prominence as a Naval Port and Royal Dockyard town, and the other, its great advance during the past fifty years as a holiday and health resort. Its chief industrial centre is the Dockyard, which at the present time employs over 16,000 men, a number which was greatly exceeded during the Great War, and it is upon the amount of the shipbuilding in the Dockyard that the prosperity of the Borough has always depended.

Apart from the Dockyard, the principal industrial trades are stay-making, which employs 2,173, of whom 1,938 are women, and the building trades, which employs about 3,700. Nearly 11,000 are employed in commerce and 12,800 (10,200 females) in domestic service. The military population averages about 20,000.

Southsea, the residential part of Portsmouth, owes its reputation as a health resort to its mild winters and the large amount of sunshine which is the rule—last year there were only two meteorological stations in the country in which more hours of bright sunshine were registered, the total amount being 1,923 hours. The total rainfall was 38.10 inches, and the mean temperature 51.4 degrees F.; the mean temperature of the five winter months (November–March) was 43.5 degrees. The mildness of the climate renders Southsea very beneficial to persons with weak chests, and it is particularly appreciated by the old and delicate, and to those who have passed their lives in warm countries.

(Meteorological Statistics, pp. 74-76).



Last year the whole of Southsea Common, comprising an acreage along the sea and front of 112 acres, was acquired by the Corporation, and great efforts are being made in the direction of providing attractions and amusements for the ever increasing number of holiday makers who visit the town.

**POPULATION.**—The total population numbered 250,100; this includes a naval and military population last year of 17,200. The density of the population was 31.4 persons to the acre; if, however, only that part of the Borough up to the moats be taken, *i.e.*, excluding the land of Cosham and Portsdown Hill, the density was 40.9 persons per acre. The following table has this year been prepared showing the acreage, population, number of persons per acre, birth-rate, death-rate, and infantile mortality rate for each of the 15 wards of the Borough, from this it will be seen that the most densely populated wards are St. Mary's, with 136.9, and Fratton, with 121.1 persons per acre. The least densely populated are the Cosham Ward, with 1.4, North End Ward, with 17.3, and St. Simon's Ward, with 29.4 persons per acre. The total number of inhabited houses in the Borough was 52,649; the number in 1920 was 50,797, and in 1914 it was 48,616 (Table p. 50).

TABLE SHOWING ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION, BIRTH-RATE DEATH-RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE OF THE VARIOUS WARDS IN THE BOROUGH.

WARDS	Area in statute Acres	Popu- lation Census 1921	Number of persons per acre 1921	Births		Deaths		Deaths of Infants under 1 year	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1000 Births
1. St. Thomas ..	445	13,677	30.7	233	17.0	174	12.7	12	51
2. Portsea ..	422	20,712	49.1	415	20.0	230	11.1	33	79
3. Mile End ..	125	12,091	96.7	295	24.3	143	11.8	19	64
4. North End ..	2,235	38,587	17.3	704	18.2	344	8.9	42	59
5. Buckland ..	585	26,696	42.2	454	17.0	307	11.5	24	52
6. Kingston ..	577	21,027	36.4	382	18.1	195	9.2	22	57
7. Highland ..	431	29,698	68.7	514	17.3	329	11.0	38	73
8. St. Simon ..	621	18,252	29.4	240	13.1	223	12.2	6	25
9. Havelock ..	131	11,353	86.7	187	16.4	142	12.5	9	48
10. St. Paul ..	114	11,696	102.6	234	20.0	159	13.5	16	68
11. Town Hall ..	91	8,807	96.8	227	25.7	108	12.2	14	61
12. Fratton ..	86	10,759	125.1	234	21.7	176	16.3	18	76
13. St. Mary ..	81	11,085	136.9	272	24.5	139	12.5	19	70
14. Charles Dickens ..	106	12,228	115.4	298	24.3	163	13.3	22	73
15. Cosham ..	1,914	2,616	1.4	83	31.7	34	12.9	3	36

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—In considering the various rates, it must be borne in mind that a high death rate does not necessarily mean an insanitary town, nor does a low death rate necessarily show the opposite. The death rate to a large extent depends upon the average age of the inhabitants, and many health resorts show a misleadingly high death-rate, owing to the fact that a number of elderly persons have moved to these from other towns to spend their declining years.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough in 1925 was 2,866, giving a death-rate of 12.3 per 1,000 population. Of these deaths 1,198 occurred amongst persons over the age of 65, and 636 over 75 years of age. It is interesting to note the great reduction in the death-rate in the Borough during the last thirty years: the average death-rate for the five years ending 1895 was 17.4 deaths per 1,000 living; the average death-rate for the past five years was only 11.8 per 1,000 living.

**BIRTH-RATE.**—During the year the births numbered 4,770, which gives a birth-rate of 19.0 per 1,000 population. This is the lowest birth-rate that has ever been recorded in the Borough, but it is slightly higher than the birth-rate for England and Wales, which was 18.3 per 1,000 living. The average birth-rate for the past five years is 22.0, and 30 years ago the average birth-rate was 28.2 per 1,000 population. Out of the births registered 201 were illegitimate.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 297, which gives an infantile mortality rate of 62 deaths per 1,000 births; for the whole country the rate was 75 deaths per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality rate of a district is one of the best indexes to the success or otherwise of its sanitary administration, and it is most satisfactory to be able to record a very striking reduction in the infantile mortality rate of Portsmouth. Thirty years ago the infantile mortality rate for this town was not 62, but 160, *i.e.*, out of every hundred babies then born, 16 died in their first year of life; now only 6 die. In other words, had there been no improvement, the deaths of infants under one year of age in Portsmouth last year, instead of numbering 297, would have numbered 763, which represents a saving of 466 infant lives. I doubt if there are any other statistics which so strikingly illustrate the effect of the generally improved sanitary conditions in Portsmouth as those representing the reduction in infantile mortality. I firmly believe that if mothers had sufficient knowledge to



control their pregnancies, so that they only bore children in such numbers and at such intervals as they were physically able to tend them properly, the infant mortality rate would be still further reduced, and more, children born and brought up under such improved conditions would be physically stronger, and would develop into more robust and healthier citizens.

**THE COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH.**—The most common heading under which deaths were registered was senile decay, and of the 341 so described, 191 occurred between the ages of 75-85 and 89 above the age of 85. Cerebral haemorrhage (185), organic disease of the heart (326), and diseases of the arteries (49) caused together 560 deaths. pulmonary tuberculosis caused 204 deaths, 18 fewer than in the previous year, and cancer 326, or 10 fewer than in the previous year. Amongst other fatal diseases were bronchitis, 180 deaths; pneumonia, 104 deaths; and Bright's disease, 67 deaths (Table V.).

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—No cases of any of the following diseases were notified during the year:—small-pox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, dysentery, trench fever, relapsing fever or continued fever.

The following table shows the number of notifications of each disease during the year:—

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria .. ..	768	754	43
Scarlet Fever .. ..	984	834	6
Enteric Fever .. ..	47	23	5
Puerperal Fever .. ..	5	—	3
Influenzal Pneumonia .. ..	20	—	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. ..	5	1	4
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	12	6	9
Erysipelas .. ..	61	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	35	—	—
Malaria .. ..	—	—	1
Tuberculosis : (a) Pulmonary	M. 170	112	107
	F. 182	89	97
	Total 352	201	204
(b) Non-Pulmonary	M. 51	20	30
	F. 43	18	20
	Total 94	38	50

**Small-pox.**—No case of small-pox was notified during the year, but on several occasions I was called upon by medical practitioners to see patients suffering from rashes suggestive of that disease. In the North of England small-pox was, and still is, prevalent ; fortunately, however, it is for the most part of a very mild type, and unaccompanied by fatal results. Unfortunately the mildness of the present type of small-pox is being advanced by certain persons as a reason why vaccination should be discontinued. This is most unwise, because, so far as we know, small-pox is liable at any time to revert to the old fatal type which was the scourge of the 18th and early part of the 19th century. Should this happen it will be disastrous if public confidence in the protective effect has by then been destroyed. Everyone, who has had practical experience in dealing with small-pox outbreaks, knows that efficient vaccination is the one and only reliable method of controlling this disease (Vaccination returns, pp. 64-65).

**Scarlet Fever** (Tables pp. 66-67).—There was during the year a considerable increase in the prevalence of scarlet fever, 984 cases being notified, as against 576 in the previous year. Fortunately during recent years scarlet fever has been mild in type, and out of nearly 1,000 cases, only six deaths occurred. The very mildness of the disease renders it difficult to control its spread, for in many cases the symptoms are so trifling and the rash so evanescent that no medical man is called in, the disease is never recognised and the patient, if a child, mixes with other children at school whilst still in an infectious condition, and so spreads the disease. Towards the end of May a small outbreak occurred, which was undoubtedly spread by infected ice-cream. This is interesting, in that so far as I am aware it is the first occasion on which ice-cream has been implicated in the spread of scarlet fever in this country, though curiously enough in the *American Journal of Hygiene* of Sept. 1925, there appeared an account of a similar epidemic caused by ice-cream in Flint, Michigan, U.S.A. The particulars of the outbreak in Portsmouth are given in the following special report :—



*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.*

### **SCARLET FEVER OUTBREAK.**

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to present you with fuller particulars in regard to the limited outbreak of scarlet fever which occurred in the Borough at the end of last month.

There had been no undue prevalence of scarlet fever in the Borough until the last week in May, but on May 29th, I received written or telephone notification of 21 cases, these were followed by 21 on May 30th, 14 on May 31st, 8 on June 1st, 6 on June 2nd, 1 on June 3rd and none on June 4th. Including a few cases in which notification was delayed the total number of cases in the five days amounted to 83.

The result of enquiries quickly elicited the fact that one particular feature was common to most of the patients, namely, that they had partaken of ice cream a day or two previously to being attacked. Still further enquiries showed that in practically every case the ice-cream, although purchased in different parts of the town, had been obtained from various branch shops belonging to one particular firm of dairymen, whom I will term "Messrs. X."

A circumstance which assisted in first drawing our attention to the ice-cream sold by Messrs. X was that on the morning of May 27th, I received a notification that a Mrs. G., who worked at a branch shop "D" of Messrs. X, was suffering from scarlet fever. The onset of the disease was stated to be May 26th and the rash appeared on May 27th. This patient was at once removed to Milton Hospital, all the milk, cream and ice-cream in the shop were destroyed, the premises disinfected, and the utensils used in connection with the business were sterilised. So far as I know this case was not responsible for causing any infection of the milk, the fact, however, that a case of scarlet fever had occurred amongst one of Messrs. X's employees naturally caused us to be on the alert, in investigating any new cases of scarlet fever, to ascertain if the patients had had milk from this firm. Then occurred a further incident. On May 30th a report was received from a medical practitioner that he had suddenly been called to attend a series of patients who it was at first thought were suffering from food poisoning. These cases were seen by Dr. Revell and subsequently by Dr. McGregor, and it was agreed that they were cases of scarlet fever. Enquiries elicited the fact that every one of these 8 patients had attended a dance and whist drive on May 26th where all of them had eaten ice-cream which had been supplied by Messrs. X.

A visit was then (May 30th) paid to Messrs. X's, Branch C, attached to which are the premises in which the whole of that firm's ice-cream is manufactured. The ice-cream is made by one man assisted by a boy, and no one else has anything to do with it. It is made of cream, custard and eggs which are placed in an electrically worked freezing machine, the custard is made overnight and the ice-cream made early next day. We found on our visit that the boy had gone home ill on the night of May 29th, and was seen on May 30th by a doctor, who diagnosed scarlet fever and he was accordingly removed to Milton Hospital. It was stated that the boy had had a sore throat all the week but he had said nothing about being ill, because he did not wish to leave off work. Apparently the rash was not noticed until the night of May 29th when he got home. The boy's job was to pack the ice-cream into tins for distribution and then take them round to the various shops. As the boy had not been on the premises on the 30th he had nothing to do with the ice-cream which was made on that day. Everything on the premises was disinfected and no more ice-cream was made on

the premises for three days after. It is noteworthy that no further cases of scarlet fever occurred amongst persons who consumed Messrs. X's ice-cream after May 29th, the last day on which the lad S.H. was at work.

It may be mentioned here that there were about this time two other cases of scarlet fever amongst persons employed by Messrs. X. One was Miss D., who was a shop assistant in Branch E; she was notified to me on May 30th and the date of the onset was given as May 24th and the date of the rash May 28th. She was at once removed to Milton Hospital and the premises and all utensils were disinfected. This patient had nothing to do with the branch at which the ice-cream was made; she did, however, sell ice-cream in the shop E. The other case was a Mrs. J, who lived at the A Branch and looked after the shop. She was notified on June 1st and was at once removed together with a boy aged 11, who subsequently developed scarlet fever, and the premises, etc. were disinfected. This person worked only in Branch A and also had nothing to do with the manufacture of the ice-cream.

It does not appear that the three cases Mrs. G., Miss D. or Mrs. J, could be held responsible for the spread of infection seeing that each worked only in one particular branch, whereas the cases of scarlet fever were by no means limited to those who bought ice-cream at the branches in which the above worked.

As a result of enquiries, which were not completed until some days later, it was found that altogether 63 of the persons suffering from scarlet fever had eaten ice-cream purchased from Messrs. X, within a few days of being taken ill. Of these 22 obtained the ice-cream from Branch A, 13 from Branch B, 10 from Branch C, 6 from Branch D, 3 from Branch E and 1 from Branch F. The remaining 8 cases had eaten ice-cream, supplied by Messrs. X at a whist drive and dance held on May 26th.

In the above 63 cases the following are stated to be the dates of the onset of the disease and of the appearance of the rash :—

Date of eating Ice-cream	Number of Persons	Date of Onset	Date of Rash
May 23rd (1)	1	May 26th	May 27th
May 24th (4)	1	„ 26th	„ 28th
„	1	„ 25th	„ 26th
„	2	„ 28th	„ 28th
May 25th (6)	1	„ 26th	„ 26th
„	4	„ 26th	„ 27th
„	1	„ 27th	„ 27th
May 26th (22)	2	„ 26th	„ 27th
„	3	„ 26th	„ 29th
„	2	„ 27th	„ 27th
„	2	„ 27th	„ 28th
„	1	„ 27th	„ 29th
„	3	„ 28th	„ 28th
„	8	„ 28th	„ 29th
„	1	„ 28th	„ 30th
May 27th (1)	1	„ 27th	„ 29th
May 28th (1)	1	„ 28th	„ 29th
May 29th (3)	1	„ 29th	„ 30th
„	1	„ 30th	June 1st
„	1	„ 31st	„ 1st



In the following 25 cases either the patients had eaten ices on several days before being attacked or the exact day on which ice-cream was taken could not be given :—

No. of cases.	Date of Onset	Date of Rash
1	May 24th	May 26th
1	„ 24th	„ 28th
1	„ 25th	„ 27th
5	„ 25th	„ 27th
1	„ 26th	„ 28th
2	„ 26th	„ 30th
1	„ 27th	„ 27th
4	„ 27th	„ 28th
3	„ 28th	„ 28th
3	„ 28th	„ 29th
1	„ 28th	„ 30th
1	„ 28th	„ 29th
1	„ 30th	June 1st

So far as I am aware ice-cream has not before been suspected of having been the means of causing an outbreak of scarlet fever although cases are on record where it has been concerned in causing enteric fever. In the present instance the facts in regard to the development of the disease do not quite agree with what is generally accepted as the incubation period of scarlet fever because in many cases the onset of the disease appears to have followed too quickly upon the date of infection, *i.e.*, upon the date of eating the ice-cream. No other factor, however, could be discovered which was common to a large proportion of the cases, and it is hardly reasonable to assume that it was a mere coincidence that a lot of persons should suddenly contract scarlet fever after having eaten a particular make of ice-cream—ice-cream, moreover, which has had ample opportunity of having become infected.

It is interesting to note that there is no presumptive evidence that any person contracted scarlet fever from Messrs. X's milk supply. Messrs. X supply several large institutions and a school comprising altogether many hundred persons, but no case occurred amongst these unless they had also taken Messrs. X's ice-cream. 19 of the cases which had Messrs. X's ice-cream did not have their milk, 20 cases had Messrs. X's milk but also had ice-cream, 42 cases had the ice-cream but had their milk from other dairies. There were only 2 cases of scarlet fever out of the 83 notified during the period which had Messrs. X's milk but did not also have their ice-cream. Further, it was noticeable that as soon as the sale of the ice-cream stopped the outbreak at once died out.

Taking all the facts into consideration, I think there can be no reasonable ground for doubting that the outbreak was due to the ice-cream, that the ice-cream was infected by the lad S.H. and that none of the other three cases which occurred amongst Messrs. X's employees were implicated.

We were fortunate in being able to get at the cause of the outbreak so quickly and in this being enabled to take prompt action. I have to acknowledge that every assistance to the Department was rendered by Messrs. X, who spared no effort to carry out our directions. In fairness to this firm I

ought to add that I do not think they have been to blame in the matter as they were quite unaware that the lad S.H. was suffering from scarlet fever or indeed that he was not in good health.

The outbreak has proved of a mild type and all cases in which it was deemed necessary were removed to and isolated at Milton Hospital.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

**Diphtheria** (Tables pp. 68-69).—Diphtheria was unfortunately much more prevalent last year than it has been for some time past. Altogether 768 cases were notified, an increase of 267 upon the previous year, and the largest number of cases in one year since 1915 ; 43 cases were fatal. No less than 98 per cent. of the cases were removed to and treated at Milton Hospital ; this must be regarded as very satisfactory because in many cases of diphtheria recovery would probably not be secured without skilled hospital attention. Although the figures are too small upon which to base conclusions, it may be of interest to note that amongst the 754 patients treated at Milton Hospital, the mortality was 4.9 per 100 cases, but amongst the 14 patients treated at home the mortality was 43 per cent. Diphtheria antitoxin is provided by the Local Authority, and can be obtained by any medical practitioner at any time, day and night, either from the Health Department or from the Police Stations. Bacteriological reports upon cases are also supplied free of charge to any doctor ; during the year I made no fewer than 2,667 bacteriological examinations and reports.

**Enteric Fever** (Tables pp. 70-71).—During the year 47 cases of enteric, or typhoid fever, were notified, and 23 were removed to Milton Hospital. The deaths numbered five, giving a death-rate of 10.6 per 100 cases. Enteric fever is termed one of the filth diseases, and is one of those diseases the prevalence of which has been greatly reduced by improved public health administration. Thirty years ago the number of cases of enteric fever in this town rarely fell below 300 in a year ; in 1900 there were over 1,000, whereas during the last nine years the number in any one year has never exceeded 50. There is no doubt that the prevalence of enteric fever would be still further reduced if people, and especially children, could be persuaded not to eat cockles and other shellfish picked up off the seashore in the neighbourhood of the town, or at any rate did not eat them until they had been thoroughly steamed in a steamer for five minutes.



**Measles.**—Measles, although not notifiable, is one of the most difficult diseases to control. This is owing to its very infectious character, to its being infectious before the rash appears, and to its being generally regarded as a simple childish complaint, which needs little attention. A fact not generally realised by the public is that measles at the present day is a far more dangerous disease to children than scarlet fever, during the past ten years it has been responsible for 470 deaths in this town, as compared with only 74 from scarlet fever. During the year it never became very prevalent, but it caused 20 deaths, of which 17 were in children under the age of five. Every case of measles should receive careful nursing, in order to avoid the onset of bronchopneumonia, which is the cause of most of the measles mortality. It is also a great advantage to put off an attack of measles as long as possible, because the younger the child is when attacked the more likely it is to suffer from dangerous complications.

**Whooping Cough.**—Thirty deaths, of which 28 were in children under five years of age, occurred from whooping cough. Like measles, whooping cough takes a heavy toll of infant life ; like measles, its control is difficult, and like measles it often leaves the survivors in a delicate state of health and liable to contract tuberculosis.

**Influenza.**—The deaths registered from influenza numbered 81, as against 112 in the previous year. The conditions governing the prevalence of this disease are not at all clear. The last great epidemic was in 1918, when it caused 638 deaths in the Borough ; during the last five years the number of deaths has averaged 89 per year.

**ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA**—Commonly known as sleepy sickness, is a very fatal nervous disease, of which the symptoms are obscure, with a result that in some cases the occurrence of the disease is not notified until after death. The exact cause of the disease is not clear but it appears in some way to be associated with influenza. The investigations into cases that have occurred in this Borough during the past few years have disclosed that in many cases the onset of the disease was preceded by a fall or a blow on the head, but I have not sufficient evidence to justify a conclusion that this plays a causal part in the disease. The sequelae to the disease are often very distressing ; in the majority of the patients who recover there are often permanent physical defects, and in some of the cases there is change for the worse in the mental and moral condition. Twelve cases were

notified during the year, one other case occurred amongst the troops, and four cases were not notified until after death. Only four cases recovered, one having died this year.

**PNEUMONIA.**—Twenty cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year, and of these nine proved fatal. Altogether 97 deaths were registered from broncho-pneumonia and 77 from lobar pneumonia.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**—Five cases of this disease were notified and four proved fatal.

### BACTERIOLOGY.

The following Table shews the amount of work that has been carried out in the bacteriological investigation of suspected cases of infectious disease.

DISEASE	RESULT		TOTAL
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria .. .. .	531	2136	2667
Tuberculosis .. .. .	87	459	546
Enteric Fever .. .. .	9	39	48
TOTAL ..	627	2634	3261

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—The duties in connection with the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis are carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Rowan Revell. The scheme includes the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Anglesey Road, with a staff of four nurses, a secretary, and a lady almoner ; the Langstone Hospital, with 20 beds, for the treatment of early cases ; Beach Lodge, with 9 beds for children ; and Milton Hospital with 32 beds for advanced cases. Children suffering from surgical tuberculosis are sent to the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at Alton, and we are again indebted to Sir Henry Gauvain, who has periodically attended at the Dispensary to give his advice in regard to these cases. Other hospitals and sanatoria to which patients have been sent during the year are shewn in Table I. (p. 24). Altogether there were 78 patients in hospitals or sanatoria at the beginning of the year, and 272 were sent in during the year.



The new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis are shewn in the following table :—

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	4
1 to 5 ..	4	4	13	10	1	2	8	5
5 to 10 ..	13	12	21	17	1	1	4	2
10 to 15 ..	8	9	8	7	1	2	4	2
15 to 20 ..	14	19	2	3	8	8	2	1
20 to 25 ..	22	28	..	2	9	15	1	..
25 to 35 ..	39	50	2	..	21	24	1	..
35 to 45 ..	32	29	2	..	26	20	1	..
45 to 55 ..	21	20	1	2	27	11	2	2
55 to 65 ..	16	7	1	1	11	7	1	2
65 and upwards	1	4	..	1	2	7	..	2
TOTALS ..	170	182	51	43	107	97	30	20

Out of the 254 deaths registered as due to Tuberculosis, 81 had not previously been notified

Close co-operation is maintained with the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and the Eye and Ear Infirmary, both in regard to assistance in diagnosis and treatment, and all suspected cases of Tuberculosis discovered by the School Medical Officers are referred to the Dispensary for diagnosis and treatment, and also as to fitness to attend school.

Friendly relations are maintained with the general practitioners and reports are immediately forwarded to them on all new cases as to the diagnosis and treatment recommended. Consultations are held with them when desired.

Reports are also made as to the condition of patients on completion of institutional treatment, and from time to time in respect of the progress of patients under domiciliary treatment.

On the whole, the arrangements set out in Memorandum No. 286 are carried out satisfactorily.

In all cases where the diagnosis is doubtful, appointments are made for further examination, and when these are not kept, a nurse visits the patients to induce them to come to the Dispensary for examination.

The homes of all new patients are immediately visited by a dispensary nurse, who makes enquiries into the state of

health of contacts. As many as possible are persuaded to attend the Dispensary, especially any who have any signs of illness or impaired health, and particular efforts are made to secure the examination of all children in contact with the patient.

Systematic supervision of contacts is maintained by periodical examinations at the Dispensary and by home visits of the Dispensary nurses.

In all doubtful cases of Tuberculosis, X-Ray reports are obtained, the examinations being carried out at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. Tuberculin Bacillary Emulsion is used to a limited extent, both for treatment and diagnosis. The number treated with Tuberculin was eighteen ; twelve cases had an injection for the purpose of diagnosis. Ten patients were treated with injections of Collosol Calcium, whilst a number besides received these injections for haemoptysis. Four patients have received treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax in various Sanatoria.

The results of Tuberculin treatment are most satisfactory in the case of Tubercular conditions of the eye, and favourable results are obtained frequently in cases of Tubercular glands and in cases of Genito-urinary Tuberculosis.

Some improvement has been obtained in a few of the cases treated by Collosol Calcium injections, and these injections are undoubtedly beneficial for haemoptysis.

In no case treated last year by Artificial Pneumothorax was complete collapse of the lung obtained, and the results were disappointing. The number treated, however, was too small for any importance to attach to this.

Dental treatment is not provided by the Council, but can be obtained by patients, either at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital free of charge, or in the case of many insured persons through a Friendly Society. Assistance in obtaining dentures is given by the Surgical Aid Society.

Where home nursing is required, arrangements are made with the Victoria Nursing Association for this to be provided.

Milk is provided for patients by the Council on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer in necessitous cases.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children are sent to Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton. Adults are sent to Margate Sea Bathing Hospital and (sailors only) to King George V. Sanatorium, Bramshott. Domiciliary treatment is carried out from the Dispensary frequently in co-operation with the staff of the Royal Hospital.



Surgical apparatus is provided by the Council and by the After Care Committee.

Assistance is given to patients by the "After Care Committee" in the form of clothes, etc., and sometimes money grants are made to help them over difficult times. Patients are also assisted to get their children into homes where this is advisable.

The Council's Lady Almoner is also Honorary Secretary to the After Care Committee, thus ensuring smooth working and preventing overlapping of the activities of the Dispensary and After Care Committee.

As far as possible patients are helped to obtain suitable employment, and the local employment exchange is furnished with reports on the condition of patients and as to what work they are fitted for.

Shelters are provided for patients who are willing to make use of them, a charge of one shilling weekly being made to those able to afford this.

Supervision of the shelters is carried out by the Dispensary nurses.

No special points call for mention in regard to either the incidence of Tuberculosis in this City or to methods of its prevention.

No special difficulties have been encountered.

Particulars of various details of the work will be found in the following tables.

TABLE A.  
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926.

	Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.				No. of Notifica- tions on Form C.	
	Primary Notifications.													Total Notifications on Form B	Poor Law Institu- tions	Sana- toria			
	Total Notifications on Form A.																		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upw.	Total Primary Notiftns							
Pulmonary:																			
Males ..	..	4	13	8	14	22	39	32	21	16	1	170	245	..	..	..	..	109	..
Females ..	..	4	12	9	19	28	50	29	20	7	4	182	247	..	..	..	..	79	..
Non-Pulmonary:																			
Males ..	1	13	21	8	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	51	70	..	..	..	..	10	..
Females ..	..	10	17	7	3	2	..	..	2	1	1	43	56	..	..	..	..	13	..



TABLE B.

Giving the results of the examination of patients at the Dispensary.

	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Pre-Tubercular	Diagnosis Incomplete	Observation	Total
Adults ..	213	93	..	1	12	319
Children ..	95	157	39	—	12	303
TOTAL ..	308	250	39	1	24	622

TABLE C.

Table of Occupations of Adult Patients found to be Tubercular.

Invalided Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Household Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Domestic Servants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Office and Shop Workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Skilled Artisans and Factory Workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Labourers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Public Vehicles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dressmakers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teachers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Post Office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Agents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Nurses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Merchant Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Amusements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
							213

TABLE D.

Showing particulars of 308 Patients found to be Tubercular.  
Age and Sex Table—ADULTS.

	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Total
Pulmonary .. Males	11	33	24	25	9	5	107
Females	10	38	30	12	6	—	96
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
Females	1	1	1	2	1	—	6
TOTAL ..	23	73	57	39	16	5	213

Age and Sex Table—CHILDREN.

	0-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	12-15	Total
Pulmonary .. Males	1	5	3	6	7	4	26
Females	2	2	4	4	3	1	16
Non-Pulmonary Males	6	8	5	4	6	1	30
Females	8	6	4	—	2	3	23
	17	21	16	14	18	9	95

**TABLE E.**

Showing the number of cases of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary	Pulmonary & other organs	Non- Pulmonary	Total
ADULTS ..	198	5	10	213
CHILDREN ..	41	1	53	95
Totals ..	239	6	63	308

**TABLE F.**

Showing the Distribution of the Disease in the Non-pulmonary Cases.

	Adults	Children	Total
Joint and Bone ..	7	12	19
Genito-urinary ..	1	..	1
Glands .. ..	2	31	33
Abdominal .. ..	..	10	10
	10	53	63

**TABLE G.**

Showing the Number of Patients in each of the Three Stages of the Disease (Turban's Classification).

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Total
Adults	32	74	97	203
Children	24	12	6	42
Totals	56	86	103	245

**TABLE H.**

### LANGSTONE HOSPITAL

	Males	Females	Children		Totals
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1924 ..	5	6	M. 7	F. 4	22
Admitted during 1925 .. ..	44	43	34	31	152
TOTALS .. ..	49	49	41	35	174
Discharged during 1925 ..	42	44	35	30	151
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1925	7	5	6	5	23



**TABLE I.**

Total Number of Patients treated at various Sanatoria Hospitals  
and Colonies during 1925.

Sanatorium, Hospital or Colony	Resident at beginning of year	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Remaining end of year	Totals
Langstone Hospital .. ..	12	94	93	13	106
Beach Lodge .. ..	10	58	58	10	68
Milton Hospital .. ..	24	74	98	—	98
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
Royal National Hospital for Con- sumption, Ventnor .. ..	2	11	10	3	13
Margate Sea Bathing Hospital ..	2	1	2	1	3
Preston Hall Training Colony ..	3	2	3	2	5
Papworth Hall Training Colony ..	2	—	1	1	2
Fairlight Sanatorium .. ..	2	4	5	1	6
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hosp'l ..	18	12	10	20	30
King George's Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott .. ..	1	1	—	2	2
St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor ..	2	—	2	—	2
Shedfield Convalescent Home ..	—	11	11	—	11
Brompton .. ..	—	2	1	1	2
Benenden .. ..	—	1	1	—	1
	78	272	296	54	350

TABLE J.

Chart showing Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 Population since 1885.

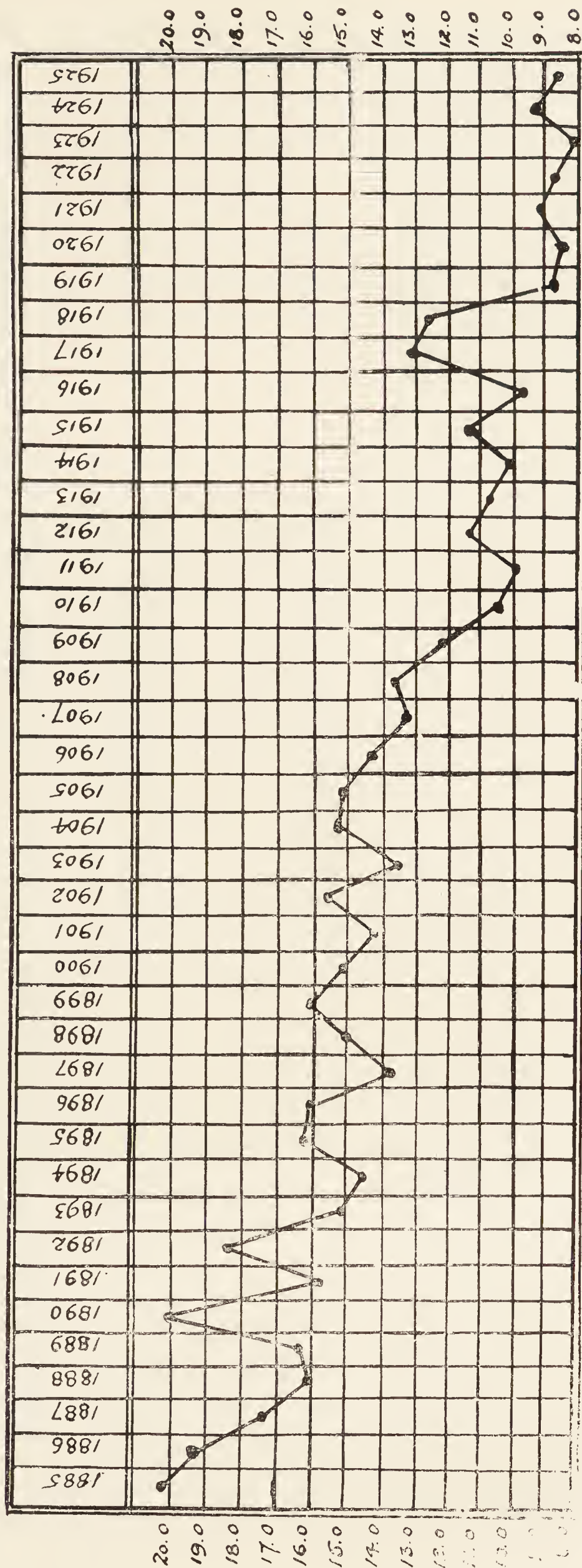




TABLE K.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1000 living from  
TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Forty-seven Years (1879 to 1925).

Year	(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis		(2) Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus Deaths	(3) Other Forms of Tuberculosis Deaths	Totals of Cols. 2 and 3	
	Deaths	Rate			Deaths	Rate
1879	271	2.05	44	58	102	.77
1880	234	1.74	49	81	130	.96
1881	275	2.14	44	61	105	.81
1882	269	2.07	33	67	100	.76
1883	262	1.96	41	72	113	.84
1884	292	2.12	34	62	96	.69
1885	290	2.06	36	54	90	.64
1886	285	1.98	38	85	123	.86
1887	261	1.77	41	95	136	.92
1888	240	1.60	38	90	128	.85
1889	251	1.63	35	93	128	.83
1890	319	2.03	37	57	94	.60
1891	252	1.57	41	86	127	.79
1892	308	1.89	31	51	82	.50
1893	254	1.53	32	59	91	.55
1894	241	1.43	21	50	71	.42
1895	280	1.64	43	50	93	.54
1896	283	1.63	51	55	106	.61
1897	245	1.38	39	33	72	.39
1898	277	1.54	37	57	94	.52
1899	295	1.61	40	64	104	.57
1900	286	1.53	42	53	95	.51
1901	278	1.47	37	91	128	.67
1902	308	1.58	31	51	82	.42
1903	269	1.35	35	34	69	.34
1904	321	1.58	44	32	76	.37
1905	314	1.52	42	25	67	.32
1906	306	1.45	38	36	74	.35
1907	282	1.31	47	36	83	.38
1908	300	1.36	39	38	77	.35
1909	272	1.21	41	33	74	.33
1910	249	1.09	40	23	63	.28
1911	239	1.02	36	23	59	.25
1912	267	1.13	30	46	76	.32
1913	264	1.08	41	40	81	.33
1914	249	1.01	33	52	85	.34
*1915	233	1.15	51	69	120	.59
*1916	188	0.95	39	48	87	.43
*1917	269	1.35	38	62	100	.50
*1918	261	1.28	23	45	68	.33
*1919	197	0.88	25	37	62	.27
*1920	197	0.84	19	36	55	.23
*1921	211	0.90	22	26	48	.20
*1922	207	0.87	17	38	55	.23
*1923	191	0.82	21	16	37	.16
*1924	222	0.93	18	36	54	.23
*1925	204	0.87	27	23	50	.21

\* Calculated on estimated civil population.

**VENEREAL DISEASE.**—Under the terms of an agreement between the Portsmouth City Council and the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, the Hospital authorities agree to provide and equip and maintain a Treatment Centre for persons suffering from venereal disease, including the provision of laboratory facilities for diagnosis. The staff, consisting of the Medical Officer (Dr. A. Cambell), 2 nurses, 3 attendants and one part-time attendant, is appointed by the hospital authorities. The Portsmouth City Council are responsible for all expenses incurred in the work, and in addition pay an agreed charge of £350 per annum for rent, use of furniture and administration.

From February, 1917, when the Clinic was first opened, to March, 1919, the military duties of the Medical Officer prevented him from attending the Clinic more than five sessions weekly, and the hours of attendance for patients for auxiliary treatment were restricted. In March, 1919, to June, 1920, the sessions of the Medical Officer were increased to eight per week, and auxiliary treatment was available from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. During this period the work of the Clinic enlarged very rapidly with the demobilization of the Services, and it was found impossible to deal adequately with the large number of patients in the limited accommodation of the "Baring" building, which was used for both sexes. In June, 1920, an additional building for male patients only was erected, consisting of medical inspection rooms, irrigation cubicles, and an in-patient ward; these arrangements appear to be adequate for the work of the Clinic.

While the majority of acute cases come for advice and treatment on their own initiative, a large number are sent by their panel practitioners, and it seems certain that most practitioners prefer to have their working-class patients, at any rate, treated at the Clinic. They recognise that it is impossible in a busy surgery to give the personal attention which is required. Salvarsan substitutes were issued to two private medical practitioners in respect of two patients, and it is probable that all working-class patients, if they are treated at all, attend the Venereal Centre in this area.

From time to time communications have been sent to members of the local medical profession informing them of the facilities provided for diagnosis and treatment and the hours of attendance of the Medical Officer. The notices in



the public lavatories and the announcement in the local press have been the means of giving information to a considerable number of patients. Generally there is no difficulty in inducing male patients to attend until the completion of their treatment, but female patients of the prostitute class will attend only while prominent symptoms of their disease are evident. The average number of patients of both sexes who failed to complete their treatment is 15 per cent.

The facilities available for irrigation of cases of gonorrhoea are as follows :—

MEN.—There are five cubicles fitted with irrigators and sinks for irrigation. The Clinic is open for auxiliary treatment from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., except on Saturdays (8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.) and on Sundays (9 a.m. to 12 noon). If there are in-patients in the ward, out-patients may attend for irrigations at any hour of the day and night.

WOMEN.—There are two cubicles fitted for irrigation treatment. The days and hours of irrigation for women are as follows : Monday to Saturday (inclusive) 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ; Sunday 2 to 4 p.m., with the same extension if there are in-patients in the wards. For patients who are unable to attend the Clinic for auxiliary treatment, outfits are provided for home use, the outfit consisting of a metal douche can and glass nozzle. In every case where the patient has the means, the sum of 6s. is charged as a deposit, the money being returned to the patient when the outfit is brought back. Patients are carefully instructed in the method of irrigation for two or three days before they are allowed to carry out their treatment at home. They are seen by Dr. Cambell once weekly, but should complications arise which necessitate more frequent medical supervision, they are either admitted as in-patients or referred to their medical practitioner.

The arrangements and facilities for auxiliary treatment appear to be quite adequate.

The work carried out at the Clinic during the year by Dr. Cambell and staff has maintained its usual high standard, and the details are given in the table (pp. 30-31) which is prepared at the direction of the Ministry of Health.

As Venereal Disease is not notifiable, it is not possible to determine its prevalence in the Borough with any degree of accuracy. Some indication, however, is afforded by comparing the number of new cases which attended the Clinic, and these are shown in the following table. For the

purpose of this table, new patients suffering from tertiary and congenital syphilis, and from late syphilis which presents no active symptoms, have been excluded.

Year	New Patients suffering from Venereal Disease.		Total	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on previous year.
	Males	Females		
1917 (10½ months)	106	71	177	—
1918 ..	127	89	216	+22.0
1919 ..	240	102	342	+58.3
1920 ..	217	102	319	— 7.3
1921 ..	170	53	223	—30.1
1922 ..	146	52	198	—11.21
1923 ..	177	54	231	+16.6
1924 ..	151	41	192	—16.9
1925 ..	163	53	216	+12.5

From the above it will be seen that apparently there has been a slight increase in the prevalence of venereal disease in the Borough both amongst men and women during the past year.

No special propaganda work has been carried out with regard to the prevention of venereal disease, except that leaflets giving advice as to self disinfection can be obtained from the Health Department, and similar advice is exhibited in the public urinals. Dr. Cambell has questioned 59 new patients at the Clinic as to whether they took any steps to prevent infection, and received the following replies:— 23 only of the 59 practised any form of self disinfection. Of these only 4 had used a disinfectant within ten minutes of exposure to infection; these were all cases of gonorrhoea. The remaining 19 practised some form of washing or disinfection at some later period. Of the 23 patients who had adopted some preventive measures, 21 suffered from gonorrhoea and two from syphilis.



30 RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases which— (a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for .. .. .										
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ..	168	129	3	..	101	12	15	16	287	157
	25	15	..	..	10	3	1	2	36	20
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) & 1 (b) ..	193	144	3	..	111	15	16	18	323	177
2. (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time .. .. .	106	81	6	..	127	19	228	129	467	229
TOTAL—Items 1(a), 1(b). & 2(a)	299	225	9	..	238	34	244	147	790	406
2 (b) Number of cases included in item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ..	9	2	..	..	11	1	7	2	27	5
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend :— (a) before completing the first course of treatment for .. .. .	24	23	..	..	41	2	..	..	65	25
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ..	15	32	..	..	..	.	..	..	15	32
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ..	14	17	2	..	27	3	..	..	43	20
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for .. .. .	11	2	2	..	23	1	..	..	39	3
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for .. .. .	40	34	2	..	60	18	..	..	102	52
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ..	192	117	3	..	87	10	3	6	285	133
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..	299	225	9	..	238	34	3	6	549	265
7. Out-patient attendances :— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer .. .. .	2185	1501	45	..	1382	213	595	357	4207	2071
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. .. .. .	836	341	290	..	7544	740	548	468	9218	1549
Total Attendances ..	3021	1842	335	..	8926	953	1143	825	13425	3620
8. Aggregate number of “ In-patient days ” of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ..	23	7	..	..	67	8	24	..	114	15

9. Examinations of Pathological material :	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre .. .. .	30	21	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .. .. .	..	1020	197	1128

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Portsmouth	Hampshire	West Sussex	Isle of Wight	London	Surrey	Essex	Hastings	Salisbury						TOTAL
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—															
Syphilis .. .. .	142	29	10	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
Soft Chancre .. .. .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	123	14	5	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	146
Conditions other than Venereal ..	301	43	8	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	357
TOTAL ..	571	87	23	4	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	696
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area .. ..	15345	1377	263	13	6	4	2	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	17045
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area ..	79	32	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—	987	140	99	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1229
1. Out-patient Clinic															
2. In-patient Dept. ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
to patients residing in each area.															
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis the usual initial and final doses.	Neo-Salvarsan : 0.3 and 0.6 grm.														
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	(A description of the methods of treatment given to the various types of cases of Syphilis is too long to be inserted in this report.														
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.	GONORRHOEA.—Tests of Cure : Absence of discharge, or in cases of gleet persisting after long treatment, failure on repeated microscopical examinations to demonstrate the gonococcus. Urethroscopic examination. Palpation of urethra on dilator. In certain cases the silver nitrate test. Palpation of prostate and seminal vesicles. Microscopical examination of resulting fluid for gonococcus, etc. Culture tests.  SYPHILIS. Primary—Negative Wassermann for 2 years. Secondary—Negative Wassermann for 2 years after cessation of arsenical treatment.														



**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**—The total number of births during the year was 4,770, and of these the illegitimate births numbered 201. These were 297 deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age which gives an infantile mortality rate of 62 deaths per 1,000 births; this is a slight improvement upon last year when the rate was 66 per 1,000 births. The infantile mortality rate for the whole country was 75 deaths per 1,000 births. The principal causes under which deaths were certified were: debility 121, broncho-pneumonia 37, whooping cough 17, diarrhoea 16, infantile convulsions 12 and lobar pneumonia 12. The great reduction in the infantile mortality rate which has taken place during the last 30 years will be readily seen from the chart on page 36; this smaller death-rate is largely due to the reduction in the deaths from summer diarrhoea amongst infants.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out at the Child Welfare Centres by the Medical Officer, Dr. R. N. Foggie, the number of infants which are now brought for consultations are more than can be adequately dealt with by one medical officer, the attendances at one centre sometimes number over 100 during the afternoon.

To the already existing centres at Fratton Road, Portsea, Stamshaw and Eastney, a new centre was opened at the Institute, Cosham, to deal with the rapidly increasing growth of population in that neighbourhood.

The total number of attendances at all the centres during the year amounted to 20,652, over 3,000 more than in the previous year, of these the new patients numbered 1,700, an increase of 400 on the previous year. The attendances at the various centres were as follows:—

Centres.	Attend's	Seen by the Medical Off'r	New Patients
Fratton (2 afternoons a week)	8886	4098	787
Eastney (1 afternoon a week)	3755	1461	282
Portsea (1 afternoon a week)	3585	1633	279
Stamshaw (1 afternoon a week)	3499	1857	257
Cosham (1 morning a week)	927	275	93

The ante-natal clinic conducted by the Medical Officer at the Maternity Home, Elm Grove, on Friday mornings was attended by 589 patients of whom 71 were also visited by the Health Visitors in their homes.

The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors amounted to 13,977. Of these 4,310 were first visits to infants, 5,207 were subsequent visits, and 4,461 were visits to children

between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Visits were also paid to 5 cases of puerperal fever and to 33 cases of reported ophthalmia neonatorum ; of the latter 28 cases were treated at home and 5 in hospital, 32 cases recovered with unimpaired vision but in one case vision was impaired.

Dried milk, etc., was distributed to necessitous cases at the child welfare centres to the amount of £2,853, the part payments made by recipients toward the cost of the milk amounted to £1,124, leaving a net expenditure in this direction of £1,729. In connection with the distribution of the milk we are again much indebted to the voluntary services of Miss L. K. White who attended at the Fratton Road Centre every Friday morning throughout the year for the purpose.

The agreement, described in my last Annual Report, which was arrived at between the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at Alton, by which 50 beds at this institution are reserved for the cripple children of Portsmouth, has been in successful operation during the year. Altogether 106 children, of whom 8 were readmissions, have been seen by the orthopaedic surgeon from Alton Hospital and admitted to that institution for treatment. Further arrangements have been made by which an additional 5 beds at the Treloar Home at Hayling Island have been reserved for Portsmouth children.

At the Municipal Maternity Home, Elm Grove, 229 patients were treated during the year. Seeing that the scheme now in progress of widening Fratton Road will involve the pulling down of the Child Welfare Centre at 182 Fratton Road, proposals have been considered and plans drawn up for the erection of a building capable of containing both the Child Welfare Centre and a Municipal Maternity Home, on a site at the rear of 250 Fratton Road. Inasmuch as the present Child Welfare Centre in Fratton Road is quite inadequate to the demands now made upon it, and further, as the house in Elm Grove, which has been adapted for use as a maternity home, is in many ways difficult to administer, I believe the proposed scheme has great advantages, and, if put into execution, would materially promote the efficiency of maternity and child welfare work in the city.

The following table prepared for the Ministry of Health, gives particulars of the work done at the Municipal Maternity Home, Elm Grove, during the year :—



(1) No. of cases in the home on January 1st, 1925 ..	10
(2) No. of cases admitted during 1925 .. .. .	219
(3) Average duration of stay ..	14 days
(4) No. of cases delivered by :	
(a) Midwives .. ..	214
(b) Doctors .. ..	5
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring medical assistance :—	
(a) Ante-natal .. ..	9—5 Albuminuria 1 Ante-partum Haemorrhage 1 Phthisis 1 Cardiac 1 Pernicious vomiting
(b) During Labour ..	8—3 Extended breech 1 Prolapsed Cord 2 Prolonged Labour 1 Transverse Presentation 1 Brow Presentation
(c) After Labour ..	27—25 Ruptured Perineum 2 Adherent Placenta and Post-partum Haemorrhage
(d) For Infant .. ..	12—1 Prematurity 2 Foetal Distress 1 Congenital Malformation 8 Stillborn
(6) No. of cases notified as puerperal sepsis with result of treatment in each case ..	Nil
(7) No. of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate .. .. .	3—1 Flushed Breast 1 Home Troubles 1 Epistaxis
(8) No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum .. ..	Nil
(9) No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case .. .. .	1—Much improved on discharge
(10) No. of cases of “ inflammation of the eyes ” however slight .. .. .	1

(11) No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breast-fed ..	Condition of Mother
	2 Cardiac 2 Deformed Nipples 7 Insufficient Milk 1 Pernicious Vomiting 3 Tuberculosis 1 Albuminuria 1 Post-partum haemorrhage
(12) No. of maternal deaths with causes .. ..	Condition of Infant— 1 Cleft Palate
	1—Transverse presentation, Retained placenta, Post-partum Haemorrhage
(13) No. of foetal deaths : (a) Stillborn ;	a—8 Stillborn 2 Extended Breech 1 Albuminuria 1 Transverse Presentation 2 Prematurity 1 Brow Presentation 1 Prolonged Labour and Foetal Distress
	b—5 Within 10 days of Birth— 1 Albuminuria 3 Prematurity 1 Congenital Malformation
(b) within 10 days of birth and their causes and results of post-mortem examination if obtainable .. ..	

I am indebted to Miss A. R. Richards, Matron of the Royal Naval Maternity Home, Clifton Road, Southsea, for the following particulars of the maternity and child welfare work carried out during the year in connection with the above institution and Baby Welfare Clinic. The activities of the above are limited to the families of men in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

Admissions to the Royal Naval Maternity Home	273
Births attended at home by District Midwife ...	26
Attendances at Ante-natal Clinic ... ..	1336
Seen by Doctor at Ante-natal Clinic ...	507
Attendances at Baby Welfare Clinic ...	1205
Babies seen by Doctor at Clinic ... ..	433

**MIDWIVES.**—The names and addresses of the midwives, numbering 82, who notified their intention of practising in the Borough are given on pages 38 and 39. The supervision of midwives and their work was carried out by the Health Visitors who paid 145 visits in this connection. The number of cases attended by midwives was 3083 (about 65 per cent. of the total births), and in 824 of the cases medical help was sent for. In June a copy of the memorandum on pemphigus neonatorum, drawn up by the Ministry of Health, was issued to all practising midwives, and in October to each was sent a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of those medical practitioners who had intimated their willingness to attend midwives' cases if medical assistance should be needed.



Chart showing number of Deaths under 1 year of age to 1000 Births in  
Portsmouth, 1886 to 1925.

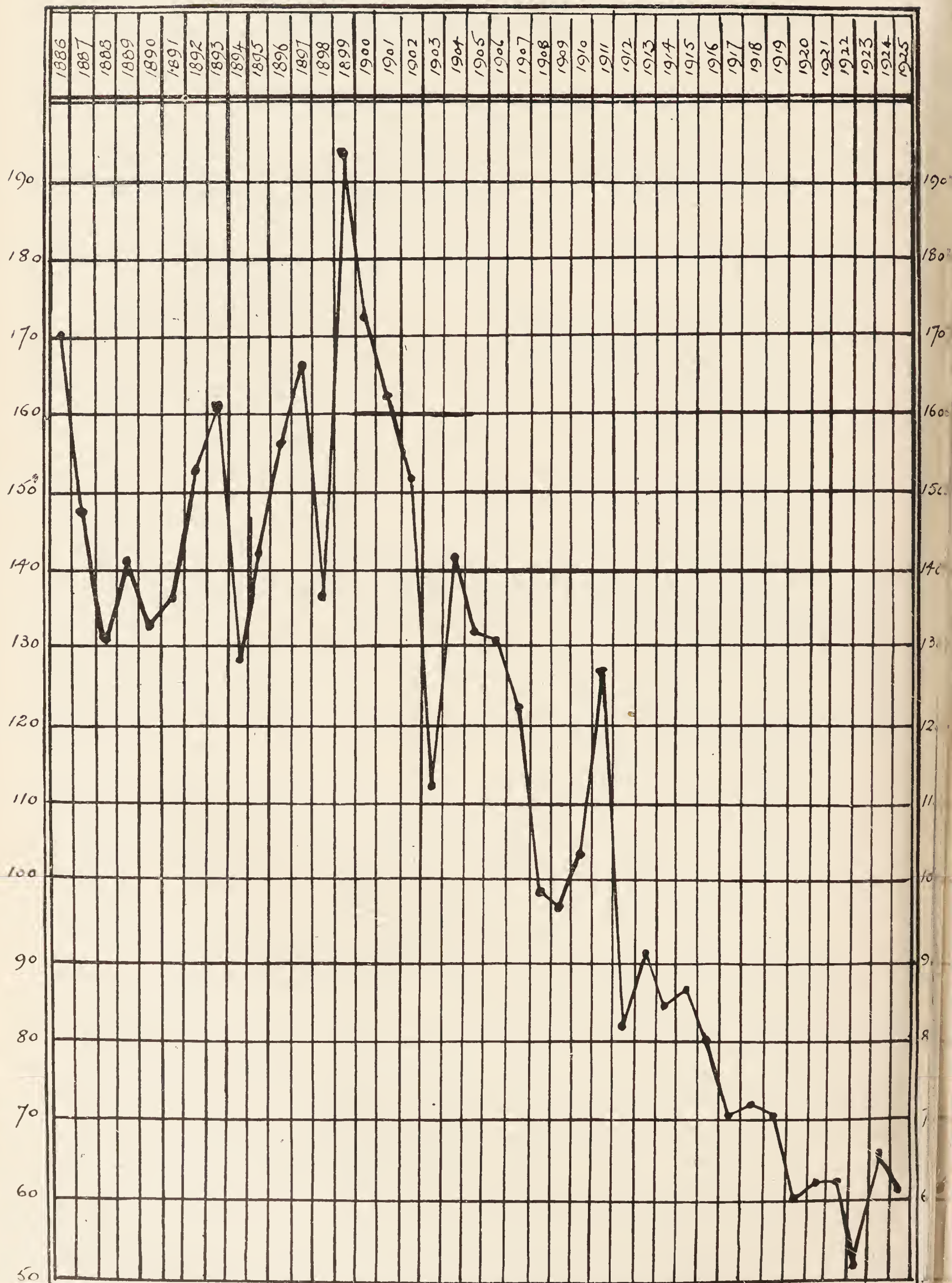


Table showing the Relationship of Temperature and Fatal Cases of Summer Diarrhoea.

Week ending 1925			Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
			Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4 ft.		
July	11th	..	70.2	55.2	64.6	61.8	0.30	1
"	18th	..	73.0	57.7	68.0	62.2	0.05	—
"	25th	..	74.8	60.8	69.1	63.5	1.17	1
August	1st	..	65.5	56.5	65.0	63.8	1.31	—
"	8th	..	66.1	55.1	63.5	62.5	0.44	—
"	15th	..	67.1	58.4	64.1	62.0	1.48	1
"	22nd	..	68.4	57.0	65.0	62.5	0.65	—
"	29th	..	67.7	56.5	63.3	62.5	2.24	—
Sept.	5th	..	66.1	52.2	63.1	62.5	0.32	—
"	12th	..	61.2	47.5	58.5	61.2	—	1
"	19th	..	63.8	50.2	58.0	59.6	0.39	—
"	26th	..	60.5	48.7	56.7	58.9	1.61	2
Oct.	3rd	..	64.4	53.2	57.8	58.0	—	2
"	10th	..	63.0	48.4	57.5	58.8	0.02	—
"	17th	..	56.6	42.7	52.8	57.1	0.37	1



## ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate.	DATE OF NOTICE 1925
1. Ainsley	Clarissa Mary	23 Outram Road	51397	14th Aug., '20	1st January
2. Barnes	Eliza	109 Church Road	23295	26th April, '06	1st January
3. Barnes	Elizabeth	"	27020	14th Oct., '08	4th January
4. Blake	Ellen M.	19 Frensham Road	27693	16th Dec., '08	1st January
5. Bragg	Sarah	118 St. Augustine Road	42180	1st May, '15	9th January
6. Bramham	Annie	Naval Maternity Hospital	62716	9th April, '24	31st August
7. Brassfield	Frances Mary	26 Besant Road	47125	11th May, '18	1st January
8. Brockett	Ellen	23 Outram Road	45584	17th May, '17	1st January
9. Burgess	Alice Jessie	29 Festing Road	13412	23rd Feb., '05	1st January
10. Calvert	Fanny Jane	70 Sutherland Road	50796	12th May, '20	2nd January
11. Carpenter	Emily	23 Bedford Street	44463	26th June, '16	3rd March
12. Challis	Patty Jane	37 Aylesbury Road	4208	28th April, '04	2nd January
13. Chiverton	Margaret Alice	2 Merton Road	62753	9th April, '24	4th March
14. Cottrell	Ada Emily	14 Bransbury Road	27925	15th Feb., '25	28th February
15. Cox	Dorothy Agnese	Naval Maternity Hospital	55245	11th Oct., '21	1st January
16. Crafts	Elizabeth	14 Alexandra Road	39421	17th Dec., '13	1st January
17. Denham	Gertrude E.	16 St. Andrew's Road	52297	10th Nov., '20	25th February
18. Dowse	Mabel Coles	23 Power Road	28319	7th April, '09	1st January
19. Elliott	Mary Ann Leah	128 Prince Albert Road	5487	30th June, '04	6th January
20. Farndell	Marion	454 Commercial Road	8755	27th Oct., '04	8th January
21. Farr	Mary	6 Longs Road	52338	10th Nov., '20	1st January
22. Field	Ethel Fanny	126 Devonshire Avenue	54222	11th June, '21	12th January
23. Flynn	Ida	5 Addison Road	19308	27th April, '05	6th January
24. Foley	Louisa	454 Commercial Road	37918	28th April, '13	8th January
25. Foot	Alice Maud Mary	21 Essex Road	54229	11th June, '21	1st January
26. French	Louisa	20 Church Path North	47980	19th Nov., '18	8th January
27. Ginn	Elizabeth	68 Montgomerie Road	8211	29th Sept., '04	1st January
28. Godwin	Julia	3 Dean Road, Cosham	65151	29th Jan., '25	31st January
29. Goodman	Lucy Ann	3 Derby Road	26437	21st May, '08	1st January
30. Gower	E. M.	"Normanton," Lennox Road S.	66293	13th June, '25	31st August
31. Gray	Ellen	Naval Maternity Hospital	52388	7th Nov., '20	11th June
32. Griffin	Elizabeth Mary Anni	3 Richmond Road	27089	15th Oct., '08	29th January
33. Haines	Nora	5 St. Andrew's Road	35694	2nd May, '12	26th January
34. Hayes	Annie	105 Toronto Road	15559	23rd Mar., '05	4th January
35. Heard	Mabel Vesper	28 Victoria Road North	34559	28th Oct., '11	1st January
36. Hebington	Eliza	31 Curzon Howe Road	50981	12th May, '20	1st January
37. Hodge	Ada	73 King Street, Southsea	50992	12th May, '20	12th January
38. Howard	Lydia	49 Wisborough Road	63413	14th June, '24	1st January
39. Jeffery	Jane Elizabeth	41 Laburnum Grove	10663	22nd Dec., '04	7th January
40. Kean	Lucy Rowe	133 Eastfield Road	31908	30th Sept., '10	8th January

SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate.	DATE OF NOTICE 1925
41. Kennick	Bertha	14 St. Peter's Grove	58451	14th Oct., '22	7th January
42. Langstreeth	Maria	115 St. Paul's Road	14211	23rd Feb., '05	1st January
43. Lee	Ethel Eliza	23 Derby Road	60963	11th Aug., '23	1st January
44. Longcroft	Kate	38 Leonard Road	50759	12th May, '12	1st January
45. Lovett	Ellen	14 Shearer Road	48431	10th Feb., '19	1st January
46. Mallett	Maude Phoebe	44 Farlington Road	55146	11th Oct., '21	4th January
47. Malyon	Marion	200 Stamshaw Road	46160	11th Aug., '17	2nd January
48. Martin	Elizabeth Amy	80 Portchester Road	56977	16th April, '22	1st January
49. Matthews	Elizabeth	1 Exeter Road	55477	11th Oct., '21	21st January
50. Miller	Catherine Ruth	44 Winchester Road	66663	10th Aug., '25	26th August
51. Moore	Emma Lilian K.	41 Winter Road	48077	9th Nov., '18	1st January
52. Norkus	Olive Margaret	19 Welch Road	46572	10th Nov., '17	26th April
53. Owen	Jane Ann	22 Besant Road	43020	1st Nov., '15	1st January
54. Palmer	Clara Gertrude	8 Tokio Road	51862	14th Aug., '20	1st January
55. Paul	Margaret	264 Twyford Avenue	35805	2nd May, '12	1st January
56. Pettigrew	Nellie Louisa	164 Queen's Road	48894	10th May, '19	3rd January
57. Phillips	Edith	80 Methuen Road	3388	24th Mar., '04	3rd January
58. Phillips	Abigail	14 Wykeham Avenue	34709	28th Oct., '11	1st January
59. Rose	Ellen Mary	286 Fawcett Road	31766	2nd May, '12	27th June
60. Rumbold	Edith	7 Havant Road, Cosham	49421	9th Aug., '19	7th May
61. Rust	Jane	204 Powerscourt Road	40133	28th April, '14	2nd January
62. Sansom	Maud Mary	31 St. Mary's Road	40579	22nd June, '14	1st January
63. Saveall	Rose M.	Naval Maternity Hospital	54488	11th June, '21	9th January
64. Sinclair	Anna	Naval Maternity Hospital	8461	27th Oct., '04	1st January
65. Spaven	Marion	Crambe Lodge, Priory Road	61571	8th Oct., '23	5th January
66. Street	Beryl	157 Eastfield Road	38035	8th April, '13	12th May
67. Stubbs	Constance Isabel	Naval Maternity Hospital	58114	11th August, '22	1st January
68. Taylor	Florence Mary	3 Magdala Road, Cosham	29219	10th August, '09	2nd January
69. Taylor	Lily May	3 Posbrook Road	18246	27th April, '05	22nd January
70. Tomes	Ellen	16 St. George's Square	15515	23rd Mar., '05	1st January
71. Tong	Flora Bertha	51 Sydenham Terrace	59142	13th Dec., '22	20th January
72. Trowbridge	Edith Mary	1 Collins Road	22860	28th Nov., '05	12th January
73. Upfield	Gertrude Eleanor	16 St. Andrew's Road	62132	12th Dec., '23	23rd October
74. Weller	Marion Edith	45 Catisfield Road	46669	10th Nov., '17	3rd January
75. Willcocks	May Julia	174 Chichester Road	57158	10th April, '22	1st January
76. Wilson	Grace Winifred	56 Suffolk Road	56136	10th Dec., '21	5th January



**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**—The following hospitals are provided by the Local Authority :—

Milton Hospital for Infectious Diseases containing accommodation for 266 patients ; included amongst these are 32 beds for patients suffering from advanced tuberculosis.

Langstone Hospital, maintained in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, with 20 beds for cases of early tuberculosis.

Beach Lodge, in the grounds of Langstone Hospital, with accommodation for 9 children.

Ravenscourt Maternity Home in Elm Grove, Southsea, 14 beds.

Small-pox Hospital. By arrangement with the Borough of Gosport, the small-pox hospital at Elson (12 beds) is available for sporadic cases of small-pox occurring in Portsmouth.

By arrangement with the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at Alton, fifty beds are set aside for crippled children in Portsmouth, and 5 beds are also reserved at the Treloar Hospital at Hayling Island.

Other hospitals are :—

The Royal Portsmouth Hospital, 166 beds. During 1925 there were here treated 3,163 in-patients and 17,299 out-patients.

The Eye and Ear Hospital, Pembroke Road, 47 beds. During the year 1,089 in-patients were treated and 12,453 patients, of whom 400 were casualty cases attended the out-patient department.

The Poor Law Infirmary at Milton, 1,204 beds. 2,491 patients were admitted during the year. During the year the District Medical Officers attended 4,379 patients, and the total amount of out-relief granted amounted to £37,741.

The Royal Naval Maternity Home for the wives of men belonging to the Royal Navy, 14 beds, and about 250 patients during the year.

The following is a list of Clinics and Treatment Centres provided by the Local Authority :—

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, Anglesey Road, open daily.

The School Clinic, 103 Victoria Road North, open daily.

The Venereal Disease Clinic at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, open daily.

Child Welfare Centres at 182 Fratton Road ; St. George's Church Hall, Portsea ; St. Patrick's Hall, Eastney ; Winchester College Mission Hall, Stamshaw and The Institute, Cosham.

Ante-natal Centre, held at Ravenscourt once a week.

In addition to the above a child welfare centre is maintained in connection with the Royal Naval Maternity Home.

The following Motor Ambulance facilities are provided. At the Milton Hospital two ambulances for cases of infectious disease. Two Police Ambulances for the removal to hospital of persons injured in the street, and for removal of private patients on payment. 615 accident cases and 226 private cases were dealt with in 1925.

Two volunteer ambulances, one in Portsmouth and one in Southsea, are maintained and driven by certain business men of the Borough, for the use of patients who are not in a position to pay the ordinary charges for an ambulance. Long trips are often made, on several occasions to London and on one occasion to Newport, Mon. The cases dealt with last year numbered over 900. The members of the Portsmouth Volunteer Ambulance willingly submit to calls upon their personal service at any time an ambulance may be needed, and the work they have so admirably carried out has proved of immense value to their fellow citizens.

**NURSING FACILITIES.**—The principal facilities for home nursing are supplied by the Portsmouth Association for Nursing the Sick Poor with a staff of 12 nurses. The cases attended during the year numbered 1,183 of whom 129 were referred to the nurses from the Child Welfare Centres. The total number of visits paid by the nurses amounts to 36,381.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.**

**Water Supply.**—The public water supply to the Borough is good. The collecting grounds of the Company's water are probably the northern downs of Hampshire, the water flowing under the London and Reading beds to Havant and Bedhampton where it is collected and pumped to the filter beds at the top of Portsdown Hill, from there the supply into the town is by gravitation. The available supply has always been plentiful, in excess of the needs of the population, and since the completion of the filtration beds in 1910 has been an excellent and palatable water. A matter which must not be lost sight of, and to which the Water Company are



already directing attention, is the possibility of contamination of the collecting area through the erection upon it of numerous cottages and dwellings of the bungalow type unprovided either with proper drainage systems or with adequate methods of refuse disposal. The results of periodical analyses of the water by the Borough Analyst are given on page 73.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—There is nothing to add to previous reports on drainage and sewerage. Practically all the houses in the Borough are connected up with the sewerage system, and the disposal of the sewage is by discharge into the sea at the eastern part of the town during the ebb of the tide. The increase of new houses at Cosham will shortly necessitate additional sewerage provision for that part of the Borough.

**Municipal Disinfecting Fluid.**—From the Municipal Disinfectant Station, which was erected in 1914 for the manufacture of electrolysed sea water disinfectant, there were issued 9,950 gallons of disinfectant fluid. It was distributed as follows:—To schools 2,340 gals., to the Public Baths 1,760 gals., Maternity Hospital 520 gals., Langstone Hospital 520 gals., Mental Hospital 890 gals., Workhouse and Infirmary 180 gals., and to the public 3,740 gals.

**Scavenging.**—House refuse is disposed of by means of two refuse destructors, one at Eastney and one at Baffins. During the winter months it was in part deposited on low lying marshy ground for the purpose of the construction of recreation grounds. No action has yet been taken under Section 119 of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920, by which occupiers of dwelling-houses, warehouses and shops may be called upon to provide suitable galvanised iron dustbins for the proper storage of house refuse.

**Sanitary Inspection.**—A detailed enumeration of the sanitary inspections of the district, premises visited, and action taken will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on pp. 84-88. This also includes particulars as to action taken in regard to common lodging houses, offensive trades, slaughter-houses, etc.

**Inspection and Supervision of Food.**—All places for the preparation and sale of food were periodically inspected during the year. Particulars of the amount of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption will be found on page 86. A number of places were as a result of inspection refused registration for the sale of milk. A number of warnings were issued in connection with the exposure of meat in shops liable to be contaminated with dust, etc. About 16,000 gallons of milk are delivered daily in the Borough, 595 samples

were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, the result of the examination of these together with 600 samples of food is given in the Public Analyst's Report at the end of this Report. Results of the examination of "Certified Milk," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk" and "Grade A Milk," are also there set out.

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.**—The reorganisation of the staff enabled us once more to allot an Inspector to the duty of the supervision of factories and workshops, which since 1914 had been carried out by the District Inspectors.

The following inspections were made :—

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. ..	78	7	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	732	49	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	347	2	Nil
TOTAL	1157	58	Nil

#### DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	27	24	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. ..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	2	2	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .. ..	32	20	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. ..	8	3	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective .. ..	4	2	..	..
{ not separate for sexes .. ..	5	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Offences .. ..	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921)				
TOTAL ..	78	53	..	..



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
HOMEWORK.

NATURE: WEARING APPAREL, (TAILORING, HOSIERY, &c.)								
Lists received twice a year from Employers .. .. .								53
Number of Outworkers: Contractors .. .. .								35
Workmen .. .. .								300
Lists received once a year .. .. .								13
Number of Outworkers: Contractors .. .. .								10
Workmen .. .. .								66
Outwork in unwholesome premises .. .. .								..
Notices served .. .. .								12
Outwork in infected premises .. .. .								5

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR								Number
Retail Bakehouses .. .. .								102
Tailoring .. .. .								116
Dressmaking and Millinery .. .. .								84
Upholstery .. .. .								30
Laundries .. .. .								21
Photography .. .. .								10
Miscellaneous .. .. .								175
TOTAL ..								538

**RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.**—The duties under this Act were carried out by the Factory and Workshops Inspector. Barium rat poison was prepared in the Borough Analyst's Department, and was distributed and used at various places in accordance with the advice of the Inspector.

**HOUSING.**—The question of the provision of housing accommodation still remains acute and though there was evidence that the situation was becoming easier, it was aggravated by the influx into the town of between 500 and 600 men with their families who had been transferred from Rosyth to the Portsmouth Dockyard.

During the period 1907—1913 preceding the war, the average number of new houses built each year was 760. For the 5 years 1914—1918 the average was only 160. During the past 5 years the average has been 285, *viz.*, 350 houses in 1921, 272 in 1922, 151 in 1923, 237 in 1924 and 414 in 1925. Since the beginning of 1921 the total houses provided by the Local Authority is 611, *viz.*, 245 at Eastney, 126 at Milton, 48 at North End, 24 at Copnor and 168 at Cosham. Last year 223 houses were built by the aid of the subsidy and 2 by loan. Out of the second hundred houses which the Council decided to erect on Portsdown Hill, 68 were completed and the remaining 32 will be finished shortly.

Some progress was made with reconstruction in the Voller Street unhealthy area referred to in previous reports. Four blocks of four flats were completed by the end of 1925, but were not then occupied owing to certain legal difficulties. The Voller Street scheme provides for the demolition of buildings in the area and the erection of 12 blocks of 4 flats each, 48 in all, and the cost per block is about £1,800.

Schemes are in hand for at least 100 more houses to be provided by the Council on Portsdown Hill, and for 72 houses at Stamshaw. In addition the old Whitehart Barracks, Whitehart Road, have been purchased from the Office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands for £4,500 and will shortly be converted into 12 tenement dwellings for the working classes.

Amongst other schemes which were considered was the acquisition of St. George's Brewery, Portsea, and of the old Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, for conversion into tenement dwellings. Detailed investigation proved however, that neither of these schemes was practicable.

The overcrowding of dwelling-houses in the Borough is still serious. In many of the worst cases where overcrowding exists it has been found impossible to enforce notices to abate it owing to the absolute impossibility of persons obtaining other accommodation. This applies especially to families with several children. The overcrowding is aggravated by the fact that many are unable to pay the modern rents for working class homes. For those persons with a little capital the problem is not so difficult because they can, under the provision of the Housing Act, 1925, obtain the greater part of the purchase money for a house by mortgage loan from the Local Authority. Although only two houses were built under this scheme last year I believe that when the arrangements are better known, this method will be more largely adopted and it should prove of considerable value in promoting the building of new houses.

Towards the solution of the housing problem Portsmouth has one great asset which is not yet being sufficiently made use of, namely, the land acquired by the Council at Wymering on the slopes of Portsdown Hill. This site is, from its healthy situation and the beauty of its surroundings, the finest in the City and one that could hardly be surpassed for a working class residential area.

Closing Orders in respect of houses unfit for human



occupation have been made in respect of the following premises :—

4 Willington Place, St. George's Passage, Portsea.  
 " Rostrevor," Priory Road, Milton.  
 4 Little Charlotte Street, Landport.  
 37 and 38 Hanover Street, Portsea.  
 39 Union Street, Portsea.  
 5 Florence Road, Southsea.  
 10 and 12 St. John's Road, Fratton.  
 20 and 22 Jacob Street, Landport.

Up to the present 8 of the above premises have been demolished.

Particulars as to the work carried out in connection with housing is shewn in the following table (other particulars will be found in the Chief Inspector's Report, p.p. 84-88) :—

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	..	414
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts.	..	..
(i) By the Local Authority	..	68
(ii) By other bodies or persons	..	225

#### 1.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	6973
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	362
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	11
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	..	66

#### 2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1437
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#### 3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

##### A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	60
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :		
(a) By Owners	..	53
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	7
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	..	7

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	2374
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	661
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	0

## C.—Proceedings under Secs. 11, 14 and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	11
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit' .. .. .	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	2
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	2





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TABLES OF  
STATISTICS for 1925

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TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1925, and the ten preceding years.

## GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	Estimated Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1925	†232,900	52,649	1,958	4,857	2,802	296	447
1924	†232,000	52,161	1,937	5,022	2,977	348	542
1923	† 230,718	51,692	1,924	5,314	2,524	276	433
1922	†236,630	51,477	2,053	5,529	2,874	349	531
1921	†233,929	51,050	2,132	5,651	2,612	355	510
1920	†233,805	50,797	2,269	6,508	2,585	389	560
1919	†224,846	49,925	2,621	5,300	2,888	377	545
1918	†230,396	49,895	2,222	4,778	3,450	356	669
1917	†198,527	49,663	1,893	4,584	2,884	324	581
1916	†197,843	49,348	2,248	5,186	2,875	417	632
1915	†202,441	49,071	2,978	4,975	3,284	433	813
Average 10 years 1915-24	222,113	50,506	2,227	5,283	2,894	362	580

† Civil population only.

TABLE II.  
Showing Births and Deaths during the four quarters ending 2nd January, 1926

QUARTER	BIRTHS.	DEATHS	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths from							Rate per 1000 living.		Death-rate per 1000 living.					Death-rate per 1000 Births.	
				Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Births	Total Deaths (Civilians)	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Infants under 1 year
1st Quarter	1201	779	84	..	5	1	5	18	37	2	19.3	13.5	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.31	0.64	1.7	70
2nd Quarter	1330	669	71	..	13	..	12	6	18	3	21.3	11.6	0.22	..	0.21	0.10	0.31	2.3	53
3rd Quarter	1180	567	59	2	2	2	4	7	6	7	18.9	9.8	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.10	5.9	42
4th Quarter	1146	787	91	3	..	2	9	11	20	7	18.4	13.6	..	0.03	0.16	0.19	0.35	6.1	79
TOTAL ..	4857	2802	296	5	20	5	30	42	81	19	19.4	12.1	0.09	0.02	0.13	0.18	0.35	3.9	61



TABLE III.

Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1925, and ten preceding years.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality living from all causes	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living from 7 Principal Zymotic Diseases	Deaths of Children under 1 year : Percentage to total Deaths	Proportion of Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years : Percentage to total Deaths
†1925	19.07	12.30	0.52	10.3	62	15.5
†1924	20.10	12.58	0.44	11.6	69	18.1
†1923	21.06	10.93	0.61	10.9	52	17.1
†1922	22.11	12.14	0.61	12.1	63	18.4
†1921	22.90	11.20	0.75	13.5	63	19.5
†1920	25.90	11.10	0.59	15.0	60	21.6
†1919	22.30	12.60	0.51	13.0	71	19.0
†1918	20.96	16.96	0.94	10.3	74	19.4
†1917	20.71	14.52	0.90	11.2	70	20.1
†1916	24.09	14.53	0.96	14.5	80	21.9
†1915	24.47	16.22	1.55	13.1	87	24.5
Average of 10 years, 1915-24	22.46	13.27	0.78	12.4	68	19.9

† Civil population only.

TABLE IV.

Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births, in the 20 Large Towns for the year 1925.

NAME OF TOWN	Population as estimated by Registrar General, June, 1924.  1	Per 1,000 living		DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING.								Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births  12
		Birth Rate  2	Death Rate  3	Small- pox  4	Measles  5	Scarlet Fever  6	Diph- theria  7	Whoop- ing Cough  8	Enteric Fever  9	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs 10	Influenza  11	
1. WEST HAM	317,400	24.7	10.6	..	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.25	0.01	0.28	0.19	58
2. CROYDON ..	196,000	17.9	10.9	..	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	..	0.14	0.33	52
3. BIRMINGHAM	946,980	19.2	11.5	..	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.23	0.00	0.20	0.39	75
4. SHEFFIELD	525,000	18.0	11.5	..	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.01	0.14	0.24	83
5. LONDON ..	4,576,505	18.0	11.7	0.0	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.19	0.01	0.16	0.23	67
6. PORTSMOUTH	232,000	19.4	12.1	..	0.09	0.02	0.18	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.35	61
7. PLYMOUTH	192,900	19.0	12.3	..	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.15	0.27	64
8. CARDIFF ..	226,200	21.4	12.5	..	0.38	0.01	0.06	0.15	..	0.30	0.27	88
9. LEEDS ..	471,600	18.1	12.5	..	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.29	0.33	87
10. LEICESTER	241,800	17.9	12.7	..	0.19	0.04	0.13	0.29	0.00	0.26	0.35	86
11. HULL ..	296,800	20.3	13.0	..	0.21	0.01	0.08	0.25	0.01	0.33	0.24	100
12. BRISTOL ..	386,200	17.9	13.2	..	0.66	0.07	0.19	0.19	0.01	0.14	0.31	76
13. NEWCASTLE	285,900	24.5	13.3	0.0	0.41	0.05	0.02	0.27	0.01	0.20	0.16	79
14. BOLTON ..	181,100	16.1	13.3	..	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.22	0.55	86
15. SALFORD ..	243,700	18.6	13.3	..	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.29	0.01	0.42	0.35	103
16. NOTTINGHAM	270,300	19.1	13.4	..	0.36	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.18	0.26	94
17. STOKE-ON-TRENT	278,000	23.1	13.5	..	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.28	0.00	0.37	0.43	105
18. LIVERPOOL	851,800	22.9	13.7	..	0.46	0.11	0.12	0.27	0.00	0.48	0.21	98
19. BRADFORD	290,200	16.7	13.7	..	0.25	0.02	0.06	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.33	95
20. MANCHESTER	755,000	19.4	14.1	..	0.17	0.08	0.13	0.28	0.01	0.25	0.34	92

The above rates are based on the Registrar General's Returns for 1925.



TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the 52 weeks ending 2nd January, 1926.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES										DISTRICTS						Total		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central		Mid-Southsea	Southsea
TOTALS	297	150	104	96	107	187	298	191	238	562	474	162	62	218	834	674	736	342	2866
CLASS. I. General Diseases.																			
Enteric Fever	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	5
Malaria	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	4	1	20
Scarlet Fever	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	6
Whooping Cough	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	10	11	..	30
Diphtheria	1	19	23	8	3	4	..	8	6	19	16	5	..	4	11	18	7	3	43
Influenza	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	22	20	22	12	81
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	1	2	40	41	43	40	7	8	6	2	1	6	27	54	42	41	21	191
Acute Fhthisis	..	2	3	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	6	3	..	13
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	9	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	4	4	4	27
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	3	2	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	3	..	13
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	3
Tuberculosis of Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5
Syphilis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	4	1	2	3	2	3	6	3	7
Cancer of the Buccel Cavity	..	..	..	..	..	5	23	12	16	21	11	..	1	7	27	19	23	11	24
"  stomach, liver, &c	..	..	..	..	1	3	12	11	7	26	7	3	1	..	21	11	19	11	88
"  peritoneum, in-	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	70
testines and rectum	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	5	5	11	1	..	1	3	14	8	15	8	49
"  female genital	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	7	8	3	1	..	3	13	4	9	4	33
"  organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
"  Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"  Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cancer of other or unspecified organs ..	..	1	1	1	7	6	14	11	9	1	3	16	9	18	12	59
Other Tumours ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Chronic Rheumatism, Arthritis and Gout ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	6	2	4	3	16
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	6	4	1	..	12	1	6	4	23
Exophthalmic Goitre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Addison's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Leucocythaemia, Lymphadenoma ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Anaemia, Chlorosis ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	6	..	..	..	6	2	3	1	12
Other General Diseases ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	2	1	2	7
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<b>CLASS II.</b>																
<b>Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.</b>																
Encephalitis ..	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	11
Meningitis ..	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	..	12
Locomotor Ataxy ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	2	2	8
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	13
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	15	21	29	63	45	6	6	56	42	54	23	185
Softening of the Brain ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Paralysis, without specified cause ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	9	2	3	..	4	5	4	2	18
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	5	6	2	..	15
Other forms of mental alienation ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	2	..	7
Epilepsy ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	8	2	1	13
Infantile Convulsions (under 5) ..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	2	1	16
Chorea ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	..	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	10



TABLE V.—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES											DISTRICTS					Totals		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central		Mid-Southsea	Southsea
<b>CLASS III—continued.</b>																			
Diseases of the Eyes ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1
Diseases of the Ears ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
<b>CLASS III</b>																			
<b>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</b>																			
Acute Endocarditis ..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	2	4	2	13
Organic Disease of the Heart	2	..	6	2	6	15	36	37	39	115	53	15	..	25	111	67	76	38	326
Angina Pectoris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
Diseases of the Arteries,	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	8	12	12	3	..	4	9	12	8	15	49
Atheroma, Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	3	1	..	..	4	1	8	1	14
Embolism and Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Diseases of the Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>CLASS IV.</b>																			
<b>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</b>																			
Diseases of the Larynx ..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis ..	14	5	..	1	2	5	8	15	17	53	45	15	..	15	57	44	45	17	180
Bronchiectasis, Bronchial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Catarrh ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	8	10	2	..	13	22	33	18	8	97
Broncho-pneumonia	37	30	5	3	1	7	10	3	6	11	6	1	..	6	16	23	27	5	77
Pneumonia—Lobar & undefined	12	12	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	9
Pleurisy ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	5
Pulmonary Congestion	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	4	17
Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	3	3	5	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	..

## CLASS V. Diseases of the Digestive

## Diseases of the Digestive

[illegible]

CLASS VI.

## Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

Acute Nephritis	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	16	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE V.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES										DISTRICTS					Totals			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North		Landport Central	Mid-Southsea	Southsea
<b>CLASS VII.</b>																			
The Puerperal State.																			
Accidents of Pregnancy	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Puerperal Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Other Accidents of Childbirth	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Insanity	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
<b>CLASS VIII.</b>																			
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue																			
Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..
Carbuncle, Boil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diseases of the Integumentary System	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
<b>CLASS IX.</b>																			
Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
<b>CLASS X.</b>																			
Malformations.																			
Congenital Malformations	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	..	1	..

[illegible]



## SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	General Diseases .. .. .	849
II.	Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense .. .. .	319
III.	Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	411
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. .	394
V.	Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	154
VI.	Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa .. .. .	118
VII.	The Puerperal State .. .. .	12
VIII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue .. .. .	11
IX.	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion .. .. .	4
X.	Malformations .. .. .	20
XI.	Diseases of Early Infancy .. .. .	127
XII.	Old Age .. .. .	341
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes .. .. .	105
XIV.	Ill-defined Causes .. .. .	1

TABLE VI.

Table showing the Numbers and Death-rates per 1,000 of Population from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, from Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis), from Phthisis, and from all causes, during each Quarter and for the whole year 1925. (Civil population only.)

Quarter ending	The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases* All ages		Lung Diseases (excepting Phthisis)†		Phthisis		From all Causes	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
1925								
March 31st ..	32	0.54	137	2.35	65	1.11	799	13.7
June 30th ..	35	0.60	84	1.44	46	0.79	681	11.6
September 30th ..	24	0.41	43	0.73	45	0.77	577	9.9
January 2nd, 1926 ..	32	0.54	130	2.23	48	0.82	809	13.8
Totals ..	123	0.52	394	1.69	204	0.87	2866	12.3

\* Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea.

† Includes Laryngitis, Emphysema, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.



TABLE VII.

## DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1925.

DISEASE	Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		65 and over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Diphtheria ..	1	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	7	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	5
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	2	..	9
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cerebral Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
Tuberculosis—																									
Pulmonary ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	8	30	39	26	20	38	18	2	7	1	07	97
Non-pulmonary ..	6	4	3	1	2	1	2	..	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	..	3	4	..	2	30	20	

TABLE VIII.

Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1925,  
from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Popula- tion	DISEASES							Totals	
		Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarr- hoea	Num- bers	Rate per 1000 living
1861	95220	1	3	5	6	11	111	152	292	3.06
1862	96960	..	42	225	20	36	128	71	523	5.39
1863	98731	12	80	134	24	16	37	68	391	3.96
1864	100531	228	6	17	17	48	72	118	498	4.95
1865	102363	3	14	20	7	50	74	122	317	3.09
1866	104230	1	16	34	26	46	85	117	330	3.16
1867	106130	..	82	15	4	23	74	140	338	3.18
1868	108064	..	46	107	18	57	119	117	526	4.86
1869	110034	1	57	295	18	26	105	100	602	5.47
1870	112040	1	39	119	13	46	91	121	430	3.83
1871	114083	39	42	30	10	66	72	100	366	3.28
1872	114970	514	52	5	21	17	112	113	834	7.25
1873	116380	45	16	12	15	19	97	106	310	2.66
1874	117810	2	56	36	19	104	101	149	470	3.90
1875	119260	..	54	47	18	8	103	141	371	3.11
1876	120730	1	109	457	11	42	71	131	822	6.80
1877	122210	..	12	36	5	59	87	153	322	2.63
1878	123710	..	36	16	1	92	96	170	411	3.32
1879	125250	..	10	11	4	9	62	73	169	1.35
1880	126830	..	42	9	20	48	70	192	381	3.00
1881	128691	..	7	25	205	66	60	73	436	3.38
1882	131535	..	156	40	106	36	107	111	556	4.22
1883	134441	1	10	16	20	54	93	80	274	2.03
1884	137412	..	164	9	41	9	58	116	397	2.88
1885	140448	..	7	5	42	44	93	123	314	2.23
1886	143552	1	197	18	65	102	124	191	698	4.86
1887	146724	3	8	26	47	41	53	151	329	2.34
1888	149966	..	50	12	17	27	27	98	230	1.53
1889	153279	2	8	11	33	92	32	122	300	1.95
1890	156667	..	4	19	47	39	50	105	265	1.69
1891	160128	..	223	9	23	38	33	73	399	2.49
1892	163667	..	38	18	26	87	42	99	310	1.89
1893	165153	..	120	32	29	36	54	247	518	3.13
1894	167878	4	139	14	34	41	29	93	534	3.18
1895	170672	..	39	7	18	64	37	238	403	2.36
1896	173565	..	126	19	20	60	28	157	410	2.36
1897	176497	..	35	11	22	65	44	286	463	2.62
1898	179500	..	73	31	54	42	44	183	427	2.38
1899	182576	..	50	22	120	62	75	316	645	3.53
1900	185725	..	3	11	104	87	93	159	457	2.46
1901	188885	..	82	15	70	21	43	311	542	2.87
1902	193969	..	70	14	62	92	54	159	451	2.32
1903	198049	..	17	27	75	34	23	115	291	1.46
1904	202171	..	1	22	71	76	34	213	417	2.06
1905	206336	..	218	11	69	45	18	173	534	2.58
1906	210546	..	8	3	60	63	17	226	377	1.79
1907	214797	..	169	4	61	57	30	60	381	1.77
1908	219095	..	14	8	49	55	26	48	200	0.91
1909	223436	..	104	19	66	27	33	54	303	1.35
1910	227821	..	64	30	56	52	39	54	295	1.29
1911	232221	..	28	21	72	40	26	290	477	2.05
1912	236732	..	95	29	124	52	22	57	379	1.60
1913	241256	..	25	20	87	16	23	112	283	1.17
1914	245827	..	39	5	79	50	29	71	273	1.11
1915	*202141	..	123	17	68	36	18	52	314	1.55
1916	*197843	..	15	3	52	46	10	65	191	0.96
1917	*198527	..	44	7	40	36	4	48	179	0.90
1918	*203396	..	52	4	48	43	5	40	192	0.94
1919	*224846	..	14	2	42	20	..	37	115	0.51
1920	*233805	..	32	3	40	41	1	22	139	0.59
1921	*233929	..	23	13	30	21	3	87	177	0.75
1922	*236630	..	12	12	48	42	3	32	149	0.61
1923	*230718	..	39	5	46	9	11	31	141	0.61
1924	*232000	..	16	8	18	38	4	21	105	0.44
1925	*232900	..	20	6	43	30	5	19	123	0.52

\* Civil population only.



TABLE IX.  
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insus-ceptible to Vaccin-ation	Had Small-pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places unknown	No. of these births remain- ing	No. in respect of which certificates of conscientious objections have been received
1902	5192	4509	31	..	547	26	29	19	..	31
1903	5446	4831	12	..	471	23	35	24	..	50
1904	5609	4916	23	..	556	28	23	17	1	45
1905	5637	5015	15	..	477	25	35	26	..	44
1906	5891	5117	35	..	552	43	47	28	2	67
1907	5863	5069	20	..	495	40	63	25	2	149
1908	5998	5120	35	..	473	37	43	24	..	266
1909	5861	4938	46	..	430	40	33	26	2	346
1910	5809	4667	15	..	449	40	50	21	5	562
1911	5788	4376	57	..	510	41	43	42	6	713
1912	5658	4314	26	..	389	33	57	34	5	800
1913	5874	4321	35	..	409	44	48	27	12	978
1914	5749	4235	42	..	409	59	74	31	9	890
1915	4997	3785	29	..	288	47	50	18	11	769
1916	5208	3875	31	..	321	39	56	29	9	848
1917	4613	3405	13	..	256	32	54	37	6	810
1918	4810	3459	38	..	263	38	118	30	5	859
1919	5195	3752	13	..	302	26	76	38	4	984
1920	6600	4790	38	..	303	30	116	29	5	1289
1921	5662	4083	18	..	265	32	82	26	4	1152
1922	5528	4105	11	..	269	23	61	18	2	1039
1923	5327	4243	28	..	239	40	86	15	2	674
1924	5089	4004	21	..	243	26	45	16	3	731
1925 (to June)	2519	1915	4	..	110	41	24	7	5	413

TABLE X.  
VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1925.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1925	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1926 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1926, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1926, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2		Col. 4 Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvac- cinated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly appraised	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found		
			Insuscep- tible of Vaccin- ation	Had Small- Pox							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. North End and Buckland	618	467	3	..	114	18	3	10	2	1	
2. Kingston and East Southsea	420	299	..	..	92	17	6	4	2	..	
3. Portsea and Landport	719	547	..	..	105	44	19	..	2	2	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea..	762	602	1	..	102	31	13	10	1	2	
Totals	2519	1915	4	..	413	110	41	24	7	5	
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1924, inclusive.											
1. North End and Buckland	1230	936	10	..	208	54	3	13	4	2	
2. Kingston and East Southsea	880	646	2	..	173	50	4	2	2	1	
3. Portsea and Landport	1465	1200	4	..	156	80	10	11	4	..	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea..	1514	1222	5	..	194	59	9	19	6	..	
Totals	5089	4004	21	..	731	243	26	45	16	3	



TABLE XI.

Showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified for the years 1884 to 1925.

Year	Cases notified	Attack-rate per 100,000 population	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 .. ..	266	194	9	3.38
1885 .. ..	314	224	5	1.59
1886 .. ..	343	239	18	5.24
1887 .. ..	647	441	26	4.02
1888 .. ..	465	310	12	2.58
1889 .. ..	728	475	11	1.51
1890 .. ..	573	366	19	3.31
1891 .. ..	326	203	9	2.76
1892 .. ..	1023	630	18	1.76
1893 .. ..	1176	712	32	2.73
1894 .. ..	458	273	14	3.06
1895 .. ..	311	182	7	2.25
1896 .. ..	524	302	19	3.62
1897 .. ..	699	396	11	1.57
1898 .. ..	710	395	31	4.65
1899 .. ..	578	316	22	3.80
1900 .. ..	348	187	11	3.16
1901 .. ..	452	239	15	3.31
1902 .. ..	603	310	14	2.32
1903 .. ..	1167	589	27	2.31
1904 .. ..	726	358	22	3.03
1905 .. ..	530	256	11	2.07
1906 .. ..	383	181	3	0.80
1907 .. ..	282	130	4	1.42
1908 .. ..	597	272	8	1.34
1909 .. ..	1165	521	19	1.62
1910 .. ..	1276	560	30	2.35
1911 .. ..	855	368	21	3.27
1912 .. ..	1407	594	29	2.06
1913 .. ..	1166	483	20	1.71
1914 .. ..	703	281	5	0.71
1915 .. ..	885	*437	17	1.92
1916 .. ..	428	*215	3	0.70
1917 .. ..	496	*249	7	1.56
1918 .. ..	359	*176	4	1.11
1919 .. ..	274	*121	2	0.73
1920 .. ..	445	*189	3	0.67
1921 .. ..	1992	*807	13	0.65
1922 .. ..	1342	*566	12	0.89
1923 .. ..	709	*307	5	0.70
1924 .. ..	576	*291	8	1.38
1925 .. ..	984	*422	6	0.61
Total (42 years)	29,291	Mean 350	582	Mean 1.98

\* Calculated on estimated civil population.

TABLE XII.

Table showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted for the years 1884 to 1925.

Year	Cases Admitted	No of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884 .. ..	13	..	..
1885 .. ..	16	..	..
1886 .. ..	29	..	..
1887 .. ..	56	1	1.78
1888 .. ..	120	1	0.88
1889 .. ..	278	1	0.36
1890 .. ..	384	11	2.86
1891 .. ..	180	3	1.66
1892 .. ..	532	6	1.12
1893 .. ..	503	6	1.19
1894 .. ..	238	8	3.36
1895 .. ..	177	2	1.13
1896 .. ..	354	11	3.12
1897 .. ..	413	9	2.17
1898 .. ..	436	23	5.27
1899 .. ..	333	6	1.80
1900 .. ..	198	6	3.03
1901 .. ..	270	6	2.20
1902 .. ..	339	6	1.77
1903 .. ..	572	5	0.87
1904 .. ..	340	8	2.38
1905 .. ..	274	4	1.44
1906 .. ..	243	2	0.82
1907 .. ..	202	5	2.48
1908 .. ..	343	4	1.17
1909 .. ..	631	14	2.20
1910 .. ..	850	16	1.88
1911 .. ..	635	18	2.83
1912 .. ..	702	19	2.70
1913 .. ..	730	14	1.91
1914 .. ..	469	4	0.85
1915 .. ..	630	14	2.22
1916 .. ..	340	2	0.58
1917 .. ..	383	5	1.30
1918 .. ..	277	3	1.08
1919 .. ..	250	..	..
1920 .. ..	382	3	0.78
1921 .. ..	1010	7	0.69
1922 .. ..	996	7	0.70
1923 .. ..	595	5	0.84
1924 .. ..	518	6	1.15
1925 .. ..	834	3	0.35
(Total 42 years) ..	17,075	274	Mean 1.60



TABLE XIII.

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1925.

Year	Cases notified	Attack-rate. per 100,000 population	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 .. ..	174	127	41	23.44
1885 .. ..	173	123	42	24.25
1886 .. ..	232	161	65	26.72
1887 .. ..	260	175	47	19.08
1888 .. ..	128	86	17	13.28
1889 .. ..	126	82	33	26.19
1890 .. ..	212	135	47	22.69
1891 .. ..	140	87	23	16.42
1892 .. ..	121	74	26	21.48
1893 .. ..	140	84	29	21.48
1894 .. ..	139	82	34	24.46
1895 .. ..	124	72	18	14.51
1896 .. ..	124	71	20	16.12
1897 .. ..	148	83	22	15.07
1898 .. ..	283	157	54	19.08
1899 .. ..	566	310	120	21.20
1900 .. ..	568	305	104	18.30
1901 .. ..	454	240	70	15.41
1902 .. ..	495	255	62	12.52
1903 .. ..	633	319	75	11.84
1904 .. ..	601	297	71	11.81
1905 .. ..	457	221	69	15.10
1906 .. ..	430	204	60	13.95
1907 .. ..	423	196	61	14.89
1908 .. ..	434	198	49	11.28
1909 .. ..	494	221	66	13.36
1910 .. ..	470	206	56	11.90
1911 .. ..	554	238	72	13.00
1912 .. ..	1,051	444	124	11.80
1913 .. ..	959	397	87	9.07
1914 .. ..	767	312	79	12.99
1915 .. ..	923	455*	68	7.36
1916 .. ..	689	348*	52	7.54
1917 .. ..	372	187*	40	11.94
1918 .. ..	531	261*	48	9.03
1919 .. ..	536	238*	42	7.83
1920 .. ..	684	291*	40	5.84
1921 .. ..	561	239*	30	5.34
1922 .. ..	605	255*	48	7.93
1923 .. ..	693	300*	46	6.63
1924 .. ..	501	215*	18	3.59
1925 .. ..	768	329*	43	5.59
Total (42 years)	18,743	Mean 215	2218	Mean 11.83

\* Calculated on estimated civil population.

TABLE XIV.

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Diphtheria admitted, for the years 1884 to 1925

Year	Cases Admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884 .. ..	4	1	25.00
1885 .. ..	6	..	..
1886 .. ..	11	1	9.09
1887 .. ..	27	8	29.60
1888 .. ..	23	..	..
1889 .. ..	18	..	..
1890 .. ..	69	18	26.10
1891 .. ..	52	4	7.70
1892 .. ..	27	6	22.22
1893 .. ..	12	4	33.33
1894 .. ..	38	8	21.05
1895 .. ..	46	5	10.87
1896 .. ..	38	4	10.52
1897 .. ..	37	3	8.11
1898 .. ..	118	19	16.10
1899 .. ..	225	27	11.90
1900 .. ..	211	28	13.27
1901 .. ..	170	24	14.11
1902 .. ..	197	23	11.67
1903 .. ..	211	14	6.63
1904 .. ..	220	23	10.45
1905 .. ..	198	24	12.12
1906 .. ..	239	35	14.64
1907 .. ..	235	28	11.91
1908 .. ..	284	23	8.10
1909 .. ..	354	40	11.30
1910 .. ..	336	45	13.40
1911 .. ..	436	51	11.69
1912 .. ..	782	86	10.99
1913 .. ..	652	58	8.89
1914 .. ..	615	56	9.15
1915 .. ..	684	45	6.57
1916 .. ..	589	42	7.13
1917 .. ..	340	34	10.00
1918 .. ..	483	38	7.86
1919 .. ..	520	37	7.11
1920 .. ..	598	36	6.02
1921 .. ..	482	29	6.01
1922 .. ..	557	41	7.36
1923 .. ..	669	46	6.87
1924 .. ..	477	13	2.72
1925 .. ..	754	37	4.90
Total (42 years) ..	12,044	1064	Mean 8.83



TABLE XV.

Table showing the number of cases of ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1925.

Year	Cases notified	Attack-rate per 100,000 population	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 .. ..	539	392	58	10.76
1885 .. ..	762	542	93	11.48
1886 .. ..	1249	870	124	9.90
1887 .. ..	554	378	53	9.52
1888 .. ..	313	208	27	8.60
1889 .. ..	317	207	32	10.01
1890 .. ..	457	292	50	10.94
1891 .. ..	265	165	33	12.40
1892 .. ..	330	203	38	11.51
1893 .. ..	361	218	54	14.96
1894 .. ..	201	119	25	12.44
1895 .. ..	258	151	33	12.74
1896 .. ..	235	135	27	11.49
1897 .. ..	320	181	42	13.08
1898 .. ..	305	170	43	14.10
1899 .. ..	531	290	75	14.12
1900 .. ..	1083	583	92	8.49
1901 .. ..	324	171	43	13.27
1902 .. ..	448	230	54	12.05
1903 .. ..	216	109	23	10.65
1904 .. ..	223	110	33	14.80
1905 .. ..	165	79	18	10.91
1906 .. ..	146	69	17	11.64
1907 .. ..	233	108	30	13.73
1908 .. ..	207	94	26	12.07
1909 .. ..	274	122	33	12.04
1910 .. ..	215	110	39	15.14
1911 .. ..	159	68	28	17.61
1912 .. ..	140	59	22	15.71
1913 .. ..	126	52	23	18.25
1914 .. ..	189	76	29	15.34
1915 .. ..	97	47*	18	18.55
1916 .. ..	78	39*	10	12.82
1917 .. ..	30	15*	4	13.33
1918 .. ..	32	15*	5	15.62
1919 .. ..	21	9*	..	..
1920 .. ..	27	11*	1	3.70
1921 .. ..	33	14*	3	9.09
1922 .. ..	17	7*	3	18.23
1923 .. ..	42	18*	11	25.95
1924 .. ..	49	21*	4	8.16
1925 .. ..	47	20*	5	10.63
Total (42 years)	11,618	Mean 159	1,381	Mean 11.88

\* Calculated on estimated civil population.

TABLE XVI.

Table showing the number of cases of ENTERIC FEVER admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Enteric Fever admitted, for the years 1884 to 1925.

Year			Cases Admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	..	..	2	..	..
1885	..	..	6	..	..
1886	..	..	66	4	6.06
1887	..	..	37	1	2.70
1888	..	..	35	..	..
1889	..	..	48	6	12.50
1890	..	..	114	5	4.38
1891	..	..	51	4	7.84
1892	..	..	81	6	7.41
1893	..	..	94	3	3.19
1894	..	..	53	3	5.66
1895	..	..	83	4	4.82
1896	..	..	76	6	7.90
1897	..	..	102	11	10.78
1898	..	..	92	14	15.22
1899	..	..	96	12	12.50
1900	..	..	157	18	11.46
1901	..	..	101	11	10.89
1902	..	..	105	13	12.38
1903	..	..	70	3	4.28
1904	..	..	73	9	12.33
1904	..	..	73	9	12.33
1905	..	..	57	7	12.28
1906	..	..	72	7	9.72
1907	..	..	109	14	12.84
1908	..	..	102	15	14.70
1909	..	..	96	14	14.58
1910	..	..	114	13	11.40
1911	..	..	70	10	14.28
1912	..	..	71	9	12.67
1913	..	..	55	10	18.18
1914	..	..	110	17	15.45
1915	..	..	33	8	24.24
1916	..	..	47	7	14.89
1917	..	..	21	1	4.76
1918	..	..	15	2	13.33
1920	..	..	12	..	..
1921	..	..	26	1	3.84
1922	..	..	14	2	14.28
1923	..	..	24	8	33.33
1924	..	..	29	4	13.80
1925	..	..	23	2	8.69
Total (42 years)			2,715	293	Mean 10.79



TABLE XVII.

WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899.

Week ending 1925		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria	Dysentery	Total
Jan.	10	..	17	14	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	35
"	17	..	12	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
"	24	..	14	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	39
"	31	..	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	35
Feb.	7	..	14	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27
"	14	..	9	21	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	35
"	21	..	9	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	35
"	28	..	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	27
Mar.	7	..	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	34
"	14	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17
"	21	..	16	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	33
"	28	..	10	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19
April	4	..	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	28
"	11	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	31
"	18	..	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
"	25	..	15	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	26
May	2	..	20	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	30
"	9	..	15	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
"	16	..	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38
"	23	..	10	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
"	30	..	48	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	65
June	6	..	44	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	58
"	13	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17
"	20	..	18	12	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	36
"	27	..	11	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	24
July	4	..	23	15	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	43
"	11	..	30	12	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	48
"	18	..	17	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	28
"	25	..	17	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	26
Aug.	1	..	15	23	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	41
"	8	..	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	43
"	15	..	15	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	26
"	22	..	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	31
"	29	..	16	7	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	30
Sept.	5	..	5	11	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
"	12	..	14	10	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	31
"	19	..	14	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28
"	26	..	15	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	29
Oct.	3	..	24	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	59
"	10	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	39
"	17	..	14	21	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	39
"	24	..	18	18	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	41
"	31	..	40	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	62
Nov.	7	..	28	20	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	52
"	14	..	26	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	50
"	21	..	33	26	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	63
"	28	..	27	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	54
Dec.	5	..	29	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	49
"	12	..	24	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	45
"	19	..	26	16	3	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	53
"	26	..	16	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	46
Jan.	2	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	52
TOTALS ..	..	..	984	768	47	20	5	5	1	12	61	35	..	..	1938

TABLE XVIII.  
TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1925  
BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.  
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Date 1925	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albu- minoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 26	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	30.0	2.0	1.6	0.42	22.0	Traces	0.004	0.013	Bright and clear. The analysis shews that the water is in good condition on the date in question.
Feb. 18	do.	31.0	2.0	1.7	0.28	22.0	Traces	0.002	0.02	do.
Mar. 17	do.	35.0	4.0	1.7	0.24	23.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
April 20	do.	33.0	3.0	1.7	0.47	21.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
May 18	do.	33.0	3.0	1.7	0.33	22.0	Traces	0.002	Nil	do.
June 16	do.	27.6	2.9	1.7	0.35	22.5	Nil	0.0022	Nil	do.
July 17	do.	32.0	3.0	1.7	0.40	22.5	Nil	0.0013	Nil	do.
Aug. 24	do.	30.5	2.5	1.7	0.30	22.5	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
Sept. 16	do.	31.0	3.0	1.7	0.26	21.5	0.001	0.0015	Nil	do.
Oct. 13	do.	30.0	2.4	1.6	0.28	22.8	0.0005	0.002	Nil	do.
Nov. 24	do.	30.0	2.0	1.6	0.42	22.6	0.0005	0.0013	Nil	do.
Dec. 21	do.	30.0	2.5	1.6	0.28	22.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.



ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

DATE —  Week ending		Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.	TEMPERATURE										V B  M 9 a 5 p
			IN SHADE						ON GRASS		Earth below ground		
			Mean 9a.m. and 5p.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Mean Min.	Lowest Min.	Mean 1 ft.	Mean 4 ft.	
Jan.	10	30.294	42.9	47.7	38.5	43.1	51	30	31.7	24	42.8	47.4	40
„	17	30.384	45.4	49.7	39.7	44.7	53	32	34.1	24	41.6	45.8	40
„	24	30.500	43.7	49.1	39.7	44.4	52	36	33.4	27	43.4	46.0	40
„	31	30.179	45.8	48.0	42.1	45.0	53	38	38.0	30	43.6	46.0	40
Feb.	7	30.311	45.9	51.1	41.8	46.5	55	36	36.2	28	44.8	47.6	40
„	14	29.529	47.2	50.5	42.1	46.3	53	37	36.4	28	45.4	47.0	40
„	21	29.705	41.4	47.0	36.2	41.6	50	35	29.7	28	42.4	46.2	30
„	28	29.308	43.3	47.8	37.5	42.7	53	31	31.1	24	41.5	45.2	40
Mar.	7	30.102	45.1	50.0	39.0	44.5	54	36	33.4	29	43.0	45.0	40
„	14	30.243	41.4	45.1	34.1	39.6	52	26	26.8	20	41.2	45.2	30
„	21	30.360	45.5	51.1	39.2	45.2	56	33	34.0	26	44.4	44.9	40
„	28	30.043	42.4	48.0	34.1	41.0	51	29	28.0	23	42.7	45.8	30
April	4	30.052	46.0	49.8	39.5	44.7	54	32	33.2	23	44.7	45.5	40
„	11	29.787	49.6	55.2	42.2	48.7	62	38	36.2	30	47.4	46.5	40
„	18	29.895	49.4	53.1	41.5	47.3	60	38	35.8	31	49.2	48.2	40
„	25	29.943	48.5	54.0	40.8	47.4	58	37	34.0	27	48.7	48.9	40
May	2	29.840	49.2	53.7	39.4	46.5	57	38	32.8	29	49.7	49.1	40
„	9	29.685	51.1	55.1	45.2	50.2	58	44	41.8	35	52.2	50.1	40
„	16	30.031	57.9	62.8	47.1	55.0	70	43	40.4	33	55.6	51.8	50
„	23	29.770	58.8	63.8	51.0	57.4	67	47	47.1	38	59.0	54.1	50
„	30	29.667	56.7	60.0	50.8	55.4	65	47	47.2	45	59.4	55.7	50
June	6	30.184	63.1	67.4	49.9	58.6	80	46	43.0	39	62.1	57.0	50
„	13	30.219	73.0	78.4	58.5	68.5	82	55	51.1	46	67.3	59.6	60
„	20	30.102	65.6	70.7	54.1	62.4	73	49	48.4	39	66.4	61.1	50
„	27	30.008	60.6	65.0	51.7	58.3	71	49	47.1	43	64.3	61.3	50
July	4	29.934	65.8	70.5	53.8	62.2	76	50	47.7	40	65.1	61.0	50
„	11	30.108	65.4	70.2	55.2	62.7	76	52	49.0	43	64.6	61.8	60
„	18	30.066	67.7	73.0	57.7	65.3	78	56	50.2	50	68.0	62.2	60
„	25	29.901	69.3	74.8	60.8	67.8	79	57	55.5	48	69.1	63.5	60
Aug.	1	29.755	61.5	65.5	56.5	61.0	69	54	53.0	50	65.0	63.8	50
„	8	29.952	62.3	66.1	55.1	60.6	69	52	48.0	42	63.5	62.5	50
„	15	30.090	63.8	67.1	58.4	62.7	74	55	54.0	50	64.1	62.0	60
„	22	29.869	65.1	68.4	57.0	62.8	74	53	51.8	46	65.0	62.5	60
„	29	29.981	63.6	67.7	56.5	62.1	72	50	51.4	41	63.3	62.5	60
Sept.	5	30.134	60.9	66.1	52.2	59.2	78	44	46.5	38	63.1	62.5	50
„	12	30.014	56.5	61.2	47.5	54.4	63	45	41.0	36	58.5	61.2	50
„	19	30.032	59.2	63.8	50.2	57.0	64	44	41.1	32	58.0	59.6	50
„	26	29.741	56.0	60.5	48.7	56.0	61	41	40.8	30	56.7	58.9	50
Oct.	3	30.337	58.7	64.4	53.2	58.8	72	43	47.5	33	57.8	59.0	50
„	10	30.309	58.4	63.0	48.4	55.7	69	41	38.8	35	57.5	58.8	50
„	17	30.032	51.2	56.5	42.7	49.6	63	31	35.0	21	52.8	57.1	50
„	24	29.468	56.6	60.5	52.0	57.7	62	47	48.8	41	55.4	56.0	50
„	31	29.764	55.3	59.4	49.8	54.6	61	41	41.8	32	54.0	56.0	50
Nov.	7	29.693	53.5	57.5	48.0	52.7	61	41	39.0	31	53.8	55.6	50
„	14	29.913	39.7	44.1	33.5	38.8	49	28	25.1	17	46.5	53.7	50
„	21	30.228	43.0	46.8	38.2	42.5	50	36	30.0	26	44.1	51.0	50
„	28	29.972	37.3	41.1	33.5	37.2	45	27	27.8	19	42.0	48.0	50
Dec.	5	30.099	36.1	41.5	31.8	36.7	45	29	24.5	19	37.7	46.8	50
„	12	29.886	43.2	47.1	39.5	43.3	50	34	29.8	26	39.6	45.0	70
„	19	30.062	38.0	41.1	33.8	37.5	46	30	27.1	24	38.2	44.5	50
„	26	29.344	41.1	46.1	36.2	41.2	51	34	31.1	25	39.9	44.2	50
Jan.	2	29.530	49.4	52.0	46.5	49.2	54	44	42.4	37	45.0	45.0	20

SOUTHSEA.

the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1926.

SUNSHINE		CLOUD	WIND														RAINFALL							
			Number of Days														Total (ins.)	No. of Days 0.01 in or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of Greatest Fall.				
			9 a.m.							5 p.m.														
Total Bright Sunshine. (Campbell- Stokes)	hrs. mins	Mean 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				
34	10	3.2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	0.12	2	0.09	Jan.	8	
9	40	7.1	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	0.50	4	0.33	„	14
23	35	6.5	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	0.48	1	0.48	„	24	
3	15	9.7	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	1.38	6	0.39	„	26	
29	30	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	0.38	3	0.24	Feb.	5	
8	0	8.4	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	2.03	6	0.97	„	12	
30	10	5.3	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	0.30	4	0.13	„	15
21	35	6.1	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	2.04	6	0.90	„	25	
24	10	6.4	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	0.15	1	0.15	Mar.	1	
44	50	3.4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	0.16	2	0.10	„	10
29	45	6.3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	0.02	1	0.02	„	20
33	20	5.6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	0.21	3	0.12	„	23
12	30	7.3	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	0.35	4	0.18	April	4
39	5	6.3	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	0.79	4	0.61	„	5	
30	30	6.3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	0.41	4	0.29	„	14
47	50	5.6	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	0.58	4	0.26	„	22	
54	20	5.6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	0.28	4	0.09	„	28
46	40	7.0	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	1.14	7	0.31	May	7
66	30	2.4	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	0.15	1	0.15	„	10
46	15	6.2	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	1.40	5	0.86	„	18	
51	45	5.0	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	1.44	5	0.44	„	24	
90	10	1.5	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	45	1.5	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	45	2.8	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
41	50	6.1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
55	55	4.1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	0.85	2	0.71	July	3
57	5	5.2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	0.30	1	0.30	„	6
68	10	3.7	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	0.05	2	0.03	„	18
59	35	4.3	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	1.17	3	0.59	„	21
31	15	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1.31	7	0.60	„	30
37	35	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	0.44	3	0.37	Aug.	6
28	20	6.1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1.48	4	1.04	„	10
44	30	4.7	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	0.65	4	0.41	„	22
37	5	7.2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	2.24	3	2.17	„	23
46	45	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	0.32	3	0.25	Sept.	5
39	35	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
45	55	5.2	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	0.39	4	0.15	„	16,19
37	30	5.4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1.61	4	0.61	„	22
25	45	6.3	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
50	0	2.2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	0.02	1	0.02	Oct.	8
35	55	4.6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	0.37	3	0.24	„	16
12	15	7.4	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	2.50	7	0.73	„	19
26	0	6.2	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	0.39	4	0.24	„	26
22	15	6.2	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	2.86	7	0.77	Nov.	2
29	0	3.9	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	0.48	2	0.47	„	11
24	25	3.8	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	50	4.6	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	2	0.04	„	24
38	50	1.9	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	0.17	2	0.09	„	30
25	30	5.6	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	0.23	2	0.16	Dec.	7
10	15	6.5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	0.52	2	0.40	„	19
15	10	7.2	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	1.79	7	0.69	„	21
6	30	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	2.11	7	0.68	„	29



## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1925.

**Barometer.**—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 29.776 inches. The highest observed reading corrected to sea-level was 30.714 on January 19th, and the lowest 28.557 on December 20th.

**Temperature.**—The mean temperature in the shade was  $51.4^{\circ}$ , or  $0.6^{\circ}$  above the normal.

**MAXIMUM.**—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was  $57.0^{\circ}$ , the highest being  $82^{\circ}$  on June 7th.

**MINIMUM.**—The mean minimum temperature was  $45.8^{\circ}$ , the lowest being  $26^{\circ}$  on March 19th.

**MINIMUM ON GRASS.**—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was  $39.5^{\circ}$ , the lowest being  $17^{\circ}$  on November 14th.

**EARTH TEMPERATURE.**—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was  $52.2^{\circ}$ , and that at 4 feet  $53.2^{\circ}$ .

**Bright Sunshine.**—The amount of sunshine registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder amounted to 1923 hours, this was only exceeded by two other places in the country. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14 hours 50 minutes, *viz.*, on June 4th.

**Frosts.**—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 25 days, and that on the ground on 82 occasions.

**Humidity.**—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 81.0.

**Rainfall.**—The total rainfall was 38.10 inches. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 2.17 inch, on August 23rd, being the greatest fall in one day since June 5th, 1905, when 2.35 inches fell.

**Hail.**—Hail fell on 6 occasions.

**Thunder.**—Thunder occurred on 15 occasions.

**Snow.**—Snow or Sleet fell on 6 occasions.

**Fogs.**—Fogs occurred on 18 occasions.

**Gales.**—Gales occurred on 15 occasions.

**Averages for the past Ten years, 1916-1925 :—**

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Hours of Bright Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature.</i>	<i>Humidity (Saturation 100)</i>
28.56	1790.7	51.2	81.3

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents regis- tered in the District	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1909	223,436	5820	..	26.40	3045	13.62	..	..	556	95	..	..
1910	227,821	5801	..	25.41	2995	13.14	..	..	603	104	..	..
1911	232,221	5787	5775	24.99	3101	13.40	106	72	734	127	3067	13.20
1912	236,732	5605	5570	23.60	3141	13.31	97	81	466	85	3125	13.24
1913	241,256	5939	5966	24.34	3096	12.63	98	82	545	91	3080	12.57
1914	245,827	5714	5678	23.17	3176	12.96	125	98	486	85	3149	12.81
1915	202,441	4975	4949	24.44	3405	16.81	176	55	433	87	3284	16.24
1916	197,843	5186	5184	24.09	2987	15.09	112	62	418	80	2937	14.84
1917	198,527	4613	4584	20.71	3081	15.51	197	58	326	71	2942	14.81
1918	203,396	4778	4774	20.90	3730	18.33	190	107	361	75	3647	17.93
1919	224,846	5300	5139	21.94	3006	13.37	118	93	383	74	2981	13.26
1920	233,805	6520	6520	25.85	2705	11.10	120	55	393	60	2640	11.29
1921	233,929	5662	5651	22.90	2704	11.55	142	50	355	63	2612	11.20
1922	236,630	5465	5529	22.10	2920	12.34	108	62	349	63	2874	12.14
1923	230,718	5338	5314	21.06	2540	11.00	81	65	276	52	2524	10.93
1924	232,000	5096	5022	20.10	3003	12.94	94	68	348	66	2977	12.58
1925	232,900	4888	4770	19.07	2912	12.50	110	64	297	61	2866	12.30



APPENDIX.—TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1925.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						1 Portsmouth	2 Portsea	3 Landport North	4 Landport Central	5 Mid-Southsea	6 Southsea	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65							
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	768	4	158	474	72	53	7	7	17	224	333	141	46	754
Erysipelas .. ..	61	1	3	1	4	22	19	11	3	15	23	15	4	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	984	3	228	605	95	48	5	..	27	330	221	274	118	834
Enteric Fever .. ..	47	..	4	24	4	11	1	3	4	10	13	13	7	23
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	20	2	1	1	2	4	7	3	2	2	6	8	..	—
Puerperal Fever .. ..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	12	..	1	5	1	4	1	..	..	5	2	2	2	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	11	9	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	352	..	8	42	83	150	64	5	56	69	92	99	27	201
Other forms of Tuberculosis	94	1	23	53	7	4	5	1	15	29	18	24	6	38
TOTALS ..	2384	47	427	1206	270	301	110	23	127	698	722	588	212	1857

Isolation & Hospitals or Sanatoria—1. Milton Hospital for Infectious Diseases.  
2. Small-pox Hospital at Elson (by arrangement with Gosport and Alverstoke U.D.C.)

APPENDIX.—TABLE III. Infant Mortality.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	+ weeks and under 3 mths.	3 months and under 6 mths.	6 months and under 9 mths.	9 months and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under One Year
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	8	17
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	12
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	4	4	4	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	6	10	11	11	11	49
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	4	2	15
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	2	12	5	..	1	..	18
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	59	5	1	3	68	7	1	..	..	76
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	7	4	4	5	20	14	8	3	..	45
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	3	6	5	3	22
TOTALS ..					84	15	9	14	122	52	47	38	38	297

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 4569  
Illegitimate 201



# Port Sanitary Authority.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.*

GENTLEMEN,

During the year there arrived at the Port, exclusive of ships belonging to H.M. Navy, 6,588 vessels. The majority of vessels were small coasting craft from the Solent. The Port Sanitary Inspector visited and inspected 513 vessels and in 43 of these insanitary conditions were found all of which were remedied before they left the Port. There were no cases of infectious disease amongst any members of the crews.

Of the total number of vessels 5,999 were from the Solent, 448 from coastwise ports and 141 only from foreign ports.

The nationalities of the latter were as follows :—

British ...	6460	Swedish ...	9	Italian ...	2
French ...	74	Dutch ...	6	Danish ...	1
German ...	16	Belgian ...	2	Greek ...	1
Norwegian	14	Finnish ...	2	Roumanian	1

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# Milton Hospital.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

The number of admissions was 1,708, as against 1,137 the previous year.

The number of deaths was 58, discharged 1372, remaining 278. The combined mortality in respect of all deaths was 3.3 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.—Admitted 834 ; last year 518 ; discharged 679, died 3, remaining 152. The fatality rate was 0.35 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 754 ; last year 477 ; discharged 592, died 37, remaining 125. The fatality rate was 4.9 per cent

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 23, discharged 20, died 2, remaining 1. The fatality rate was 8.6 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Admitted 78, discharged 65, died 13, remaining 0. The fatality rate was 16.6 per cent.

On account of the large numbers of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, the tuberculosis block was required for the latter, the patients being either sent to their homes or the infirmary.

VARICELLA.—Admitted 2, discharged 2.

MEASLES.—Admitted 8, discharged 8.

PAROTITIS.—Admitted 1, discharged 1.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Admitted 6, discharged 5, died 1.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Admitted 1, died 1.

MENINGITIS.—Admitted 1, discharged 1.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCGREGOR,

*Medical Superintendent.*



## MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED  
during the Year 1925.

DISEASES	AGES								TOTAL
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3	178	525	81	33	9	5	..	834
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	4	13	2	2	..	..	2	23
Diphtheria .. ..	4	153	465	72	36	17	5	2	754
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	6
Measles .. ..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	8
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	2	17	26	19	9	5	78
Other Diseases .. ..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	5
TOTALS ..	7	340	1010	174	101	48	19	9	1708

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL

(Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1925.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric or Typhoid	Diphtheria	Measles	Other Diseases	Totals
1883	5	1	..	..	1	..	7
1884	1	13	2	4	2	..	22
1885	8	16	6	6	1	..	37
1886	7	29	66	11	11	1	125
1887	20	56	37	27	4	3	147
1888	4	126	35	23	8	8	198
1889	6	278	48	18	5	8	363
1890	1	384	114	69	1	7	576
1891	..	180	51	52	22	18	323
1892	..	532	81	27	..	5	645
1893	6	503	94	12	6	5	626
1894	22	238	53	38	22	9	382
1895	..	177	83	46	15	25	346
1896	6	354	76	38	10	17	499
1897	..	413	102	37	6	11	569
1898	..	436	92	118	6	10	662
1899	1	333	96	225	..	2	657
1900	..	198	157	211	1	..	567
1901	1	270	101	179	..	..	542
1902	8	339	105	197	..	..	649
1903	3	572	70	211	..	2	858
1904	..	340	73	220	..	3	636
1905	10	274	57	198	..	..	539
1906	1	243	72	239	..	..	555
1907	..	202	109	235	..	..	546
1908	..	343	102	284	1	1	731
1909	..	631	96	354	1	..	1082
1910	..	850	114	336	..	..	1300
1911	..	635	70	436	..	..	1141
1912	..	702	71	782	..	..	1555
1913	..	730	55	652	..	..	1437
1914	..	469	110	615	..	..	1194
1915	..	630	33	684	..	27	1374
1916	..	340	47	589	..	35	1011
1917	..	383	21	340	4	48	796
1918	..	277	15	483	25	27	827
1919	..	250	10	520	10	156	946
1920	..	382	12	598	16	105	1113
1921	..	1010	26	482	8	71	1597
1922	..	996	14	555	6	41	1614
1923	..	595	24	669	6	98	1392
1924	..	518	29	477	5	108	1137
1925	..	834	23	754	8	89	1708



# Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
and Housing Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector of the work carried out by the Department during the year.

2374 Informal and 912 Statutory Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Act.

47 Notices were also served under section 28 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, to render houses in all respects fit for habitation.

25 Inspections were made of the sanitary arrangements of places of public entertainment.

The following summary shews the particulars of the work carried out under the supervision of your officers :—

## DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	498
Drains cleared in Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	..	..	156
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	52
Waste or rain-water pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	12
New water-closet pans provided	..	..	..	..	..	59
New Pedestal closet pans provided	..	..	..	..	..	10
Water-closet fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	320
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ „ „ „ „ in workshops	..	..	..	..	..	8
Separate sanitary accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	7
Water-closets disconnected from Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	11

DRAINAGE DEFECTS (*contd.*)

Glazed stoneware sinks provided	..	..	..	..	14
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed	..	..	..	..	146
Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	..	669
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	1219
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	..	..	..	..	139
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	..	..	..	..	687
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	..	..	..	..	1395
Damp courses provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	17
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	..	..	..	..	600
„ „ „ repaired	..	..	..	..	719
Sanitary dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	8
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	..	5
Space beneath floors ventilated	..	..	..	..	31
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved	..	..	..	..	438
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ workshops abated	..	..	..	..	2
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	..	..	..	..	77
Workshops cleansed or distempered	..	..	..	..	19
Workshop floors repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Workshop roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	16
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	191
Coppers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	152
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	..	..	..	..	115

## OFFENSIVE MATTER, &amp;c.

Manure and refuse removed	..	..	..	..	..	38
Stagnant water removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Excrement removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Animals removed	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	..	..	..	..	..	29

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, &amp;c.

Slaughterhouse cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses repaved	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	11
„ „ „ drained	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bakehouses cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Manure pit provided	..	..	..	..	..	1

## BYE-LAWS.

Notice under Slaughterhouse Bye-laws compiled with	..	..	1
Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	..	..	2



The following articles of food have been destroyed as unfit for the food of man, viz. :—

Carcases of Beef (including Offal)	..	11	Meagrims	..	boxes	19
Hindquarter of Beef	..	1	Hake	..	..	2
Forequarters	..	10	..	..	lbs.	28
Carcases of Mutton	..	4	Pollack	..	boxes	5
.. Pork	..	10	Kippers	..	boxes	318
.. Veal	..	5	Haddock	..	..	110
Pieces of Beef	lbs.	8504	.. Dried	..	..	130
.. Mutton	..	301	Bloaters	..	..	182
.. Pork	..	89	Fillets	..	..	333
.. Bacon	..	66	Dabs	..	lbs.	196
Corned Beef	tins	137	Bass	..	..	71
Ox Livers	..	18½	Salmon	..	..	165
.. Kidneys	lbs.	139	..	..	tins	16
.. Tails	..	39	Halibut	..	lbs.	39½
.. Lungs	sets	31	Mackerel	..	..	107
.. Sweetbreads	lbs.	29	Salt Fish	..	..	112
.. Heads	..	12	Roes	..	..	12
.. Tongues	..	20	Shrimps	..	bags	33
..	tins	39	..	..	tins	47
Sheeps' Lungs	sets	2	Prawns	..	..	48
.. Livers	..	3	..	..	lbs.	50
Pigs' Heads	..	15	Periwinkles	..	galls.	35
.. Lungs	sets	12	Escallops	..	cases	5½
.. Intestines	..	4	..	..	..	180
.. Livers	..	7	Cheese (whole)	..	..	17
Tripe	lbs.	313	..	..	lbs.	33
Plucks	case	1	Margarine	..	..	37
..	lbs.	32	Apples	..	brls.	11
Calf Foot Jelly	tins	19	..	..	boxes	5
Rabbits	..	204	Gooseberries	..	bskts.	6
Eggs	..	2627	Tomatoes	..	boxes	92
.. (liquid)	tins	2	..	..	tins	20
.. (dried)	lbs.	54	..	..	lbs.	10
Pork and Beans (tinned)	cases	2	Potatoes	..	cwt.	116
Condensed Milk	tins	557	Jam	..	pots	148
Plaice	boxes	7	Lemon Curd	..	..	89
Cod	boxes	227	Figs	..	lbs.	7
Smelts	..	12	Apricots	..	tins	2
Skate	..	4	Plums	..	..	20
..	lbs.	236	Pears	..	..	28
Bream	cases	15	Peaches	..	..	39
Dogfish	boxes	9	Pineapple	..	..	40
Gurnet	..	3	Strawberries	..	..	10
Herring	..	32	Cherries	..	..	29
..	tins	400	Chicken	..	..	2

## GENERAL INSPECTION.

DWELLING-HOUSES. — 6,973 dwelling-houses were inspected and 11,277 re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS.—1,605 complaints were made at the office and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—1,830 visits were made to the slaughterhouses. There were 65 in actual regular use on December 31st, 13 being annual licences ; all have been well kept.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—2,117 visits were made to the registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 458 retail purveyors, 11 wholesale dealers in milk, and 7 cowkeepers carrying on business in the Borough, and these premises have been well kept.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1922, 23 licences for the sale of Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin tested) Grade A and Pasteurized Milk were issued.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—243 visits were made to the eight registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS.—1,079 visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept and 175 visits to out-workers' premises. 17 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

BAKEHOUSES.—377 visits were made to the different Bakehouses, most of which were found to be kept in a very cleanly condition.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.—374 visits were made to these premises, which were kept in a very satisfactory manner.

OLD DRAINS.—2,901 old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW DRAINS AND FITTINGS. — 1,163 new drains were tested or re-tested and 916 sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.—414 Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—27 Sanitary Certificates with respect to the sanitary condition of the drains and fittings of old dwelling-houses have been issued.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTION) ACT, 1920.—Under this Act only five certificates relating to dwelling-houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to tenants.



RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—333 visits were made to rat infested premises and 44 notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1897 cases of infectious diseases were visited and investigated, and 2015 rooms were disinfected by the disinfectors.

### PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.

During the year proceedings were taken in the following cases :—

SLAUGHTERHOUSE BYE-LAWS.—Two persons were prosecuted for breach of Slaughterhouse Bye-law No. 9, one was fined £3, the case against the other was dismissed.

Four persons were prosecuted for breach of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Section 8. Three were fined 10/- each the fourth £1.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Proceedings were taken in the following cases :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Milk	8% added water	.. Fine £1
„	4% „	.. Fine £1.
„	6.5% „	.. Summons withdrawn
„	2.5% added water, 3% deficient in milk fat	.. Fine £5 & 19/- costs
„	6.1% added water	.. Fine £10
„	33% „	.. Fine £10
„	24% deficient in milk fat	.. Fine £5
„	23% „ „	.. Fine £5
„	8% „ „	.. Case dismissed
„	11% „ „	.. Fine £3
„	5% „ „	.. Case dismissed
„	24% deficient in milk fat and coloured with organic dye	.. Fine £9

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HALL,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

# Report of Inspector of Foods and Inspector for Diseases of Animals Acts.

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A. MEARNS FRASER, ESQ., M.D.

*Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.*

SIR,

I beg to present my report for the six months ended 31st December, 1925.

The following is a list of animals brought into the Borough.

Arriving at Fratton Railway Cattle Docks—

Beasts	...	...	...	3,521
Sheep	...	...	...	9,125
Calves	...	...	...	2,449
Pigs	...	...	...	5,265
Horses	...	...	...	—
Trucks	...	...	...	534

Arriving at Cosham Railway Cattle Docks—

Beasts	...	...	...	533
Sheep	...	...	...	427
Calves	...	...	...	17
Horses	...	...	...	7
Trucks	...	...	...	139

Arriving by Tow Boats from Isle of Wight—

Cattle	...	...	...	326
Sheep	...	...	...	770
Calves	...	...	...	236
Pigs	...	...	...	1,496
Horses	...	...	...	140

Cattle arriving at Cosham Market—

Beasts	...	...	...	50
Calves	...	...	...	423
Sheep	...	...	...	1,111
Pigs	...	...	...	3,026
Horses	...	...	...	4

All animals at Cosham Market were inspected and about 30% of those arriving at Fratton and Cosham Stations.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE TRUCKS.—About 20% of the trucks used for conveyance of animals were inspected, and



found to have been thoroughly cleansed and afterwards disinfected as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—Many outbreaks occurred in various parts of the country during the past six months. The county borough of Portsmouth was twice placed under control during this period, in August and again in November. Licences were necessary for removal of all cattle and 1,165 were issued for movement of 15,449 animals into the Borough. No outbreaks occurred in Portsmouth.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—During the past six months 271 licences have been issued for the removal of 2,124 pigs principally in connection with Cosham Market. No outbreaks have occurred within the Borough in this period.

RABIES ORDER, 1919.—One case was reported by the Police as being suspicious. On a post mortem examination being made by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon it was not confirmed.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDERS, 1914—1918.—From July to December, 1925, twenty-two notifications were received from H.M. Customs of dogs brought into this port from foreign countries. These were dealt with as provided in the Orders.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.—This Order which was held in abeyance through the late war became operative this year. It gives power to Local Authorities to cause to be slaughtered (or isolated) any bovine which appears to be or is suffering from Tuberculosis, the owner of the animal being compensated according as to degree of infection. I reported 3 cases of cows in local byres during the past six months. Two of these were examined by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon, slaughtered, and were tuberculous. The third case was sold before being examined by the surgeon and was removed to a knacker's premises outside the Borough.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.—(a) Hours of Slaughter. Butchers who have regular hours of slaughtering, have notified the Local Authority as to such hours. Two cases where no notifications were received have been dealt with according to the above regulations.

(b) Marking of meat. I have received no instructions regarding the marking of inspected carcasses.

(c) Disease in meat. Practically all English meat condemned within the Borough was due to tuberculosis. A few livers were destroyed on account of multiple abscesses and cirrhosis, and several sets of lungs were badly affected with

strongyles. From my experience of the last six months, I have been surprised at the very small percentage of tuberculosis amongst the cattle slaughtered here, especially as the majority of the adult bovines are cows.

(d) Disposal of condemned meat. An arrangement with the Midland Cattle Products Company, Merry Row, has been made and all foodstuffs condemned, are removed from the Corporation yard premises by the above Company.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.—Re stalls, shops, stores and vehicles.

(a) Stalls. No stalls are used within the Borough.

(b) Shops. I regularly visit butchers' shops and find them generally well conducted with the exception of the open windows. Some difficulty is experienced re protection of meat from filth, etc.—Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 (Section 20)—the butchers affirming loss of trade through closed windows, and in spite of repeated warnings meat is still openly exposed to contamination by dust, etc.

(c) Stores. These premises are all kept in a very clean and satisfactory manner.

(d) Vehicles. Vehicles used for transport of meat are provided with coverings and after warning several drivers, such coverings are now always used and kept fairly clean.

Private Slaughterhouses in use within the Borough :—

			In 1920	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered	...	...	4	4	4
Licensed	...	...	66	61	61
Total			70	65	65

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HOGG.



# The Public Analyst's Report.

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THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,  
16 ARUNDEL STREET.  
PORTSMOUTH.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
and Housing Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report on the work carried out in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1925.

The percentage of detected adulteration is slightly lower than that of the previous year.

There is again an increase in the number of Graded Milks examined owing to the greater demand for Clean Milk. It is gratifying to know that the consumption of Graded Milk is increasing in the City. The results of these examinations are given on pages 97 and 98 of this Report.

I would like to take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the work done by my Assistant—Mr. C. M. Beckett—without whose aid it would be impossible to cope with the new and increased work imposed upon the Department by fresh legislation regarding Foodstuffs.

I would also like to record the thorough and conscientious manner in which Inspector E. J. G. Sinnett carries out his duties at all times.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

*Public Analyst.*



## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending 31st December, 1925, the number of samples examined was 1,380 which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

			1925	1924
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i> ... ..	...	...	1200	1209
<i>Milk and Dairies Amendment Act</i> ...	...	...	99	74
<i>Water and Sewage</i> ... ..	...	...	33	22
<i>Paints, Oils, etc.</i> ... ..	...	...	24	46
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..	...	...	24	30
	<i>Total</i> ...	...	1380	1381

The number of samples taken in connection with “ The Sale of Food and Drugs Act ” is 1200. This averages one sample to every 194 persons in the City, or a “ Sample Rate ” of 5.1 samples per 1,000 persons.

The nature of the samples analysed, the number adulterated or of “ Inferior Quality ” is given in the following table :—

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk .. .. .	595	552	12	31	5.2
Separated Milk .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Evaporated Milk .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ..	4	4	..	..	..
Cream .. .. .	26	22	..	4	15.3
Preserved Cream .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Butter .. .. .	139	139	..	..	..
Margarine .. .. .	60	60	..	..	..
Lard .. .. .	14	14	..	..	..
Coffee .. .. .	54	54	..	..	..
Cocoa .. .. .	25	25	..	..	..
Tea .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Rice .. .. .	7	7	..	..	..
Ground Ginger .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Ground Rice .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Pearl Barley .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Pepper .. .. .	29	28	1	..	..
Mustard .. .. .	26	25	..	1	3.8
Ground Almonds .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Vinegar .. .. .	7	6	..	1	14.2
Baking Powder .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Egg Powder .. .. .	2	1	1	..	..
Self Raising Flour .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Arrowroot .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Cream Cheese .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Curd Cheese .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Cheese .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Custard Powder .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Dripping .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Sausages .. .. .	11	6	..	5	45.4
Golden Syrup .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Honey .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Jam .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Sponge Cake .. .. .	5	5	..	..	..
Mincemeat .. .. .	5	5	..	..	..
Suet .. .. .	5	5	..	..	..
British Wines (Non-Alcoholic)	4	2	..	2	50.0
Lime Juice Cordials .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Rum and Coffee Essence .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Prawns .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Whiskey .. .. .	15	15	..	..	..
Turpentine .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Chloride of Lime .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Ammoniated Tinc. of Quinine	7	7	..	..	..
Olive Oil .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Cod Liver Oil .. .. .	8	8	..	..	..
Castor Oil .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil .. .. .	12	10	2	..	..
Lime Water .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Glauber Salts .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Tartaric Acid .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of Soda .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Purified Borax .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Purified Nitre .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Epsom Salts .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Cocoa Butter .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Liquorice Powder .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Zinc Ointment .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Boric Ointment .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Mercury Ointment .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Milk Sugar .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Total ..	1200	1140	16	44	3.6



## TABLE B.

## ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample.			Nature of Adulteration.			Observations.
35	Sausages	..	..	30% Starchy Matter, 17 grains of Boric Acid to the pound	..	..	Test sample. Sold as all Meat Sausage.
44	„	..	..	Ditto ditto	..	..	Sold as all Meat Sausage. Cautioned by M.O.H.
50	Milk	..	..	5% of Added Water	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
100	„	..	..	8% of Added Water	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
111	„	..	..	5% of Added Water	..	..	Fined £1.
112	„	..	..	4% of Added Water	..	..	Fined £1.
143	„	..	..	15% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Test Sample.
242	Vinegar	..	..	25% deficient in Acetic Acid	..	..	No Prosecution ; explanation asked for.
271	Cream	..	..	Boric Acid 12 grains to the lb.	..	..	Test Sample.
296	Milk	..	..	11% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Fined £3.
397	„	..	..	5% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Dismissed on Warranty.
398	„	..	..	27.7% of Added Water and addition of colouring matter	..	..	Fined £9.
412	„	..	..	8% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Dismissed on Warranty.
477	Mustard	..	..	13% of Starch	..	..	Test Sample.
498	Milk	..	..	5% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Test Sample.
499	„	..	..	11% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Test Sample.
546	„	..	..	20% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
607	„	..	..	7% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Test Sample.
610	Cream	..	..	0.06% of Boric Acid and 13% deficient in Butter Fat	..	..	Test Sample.
611	Cream	..	..	0.12% Boric Acid and 15% deficient in Butter Fat	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
627	Milk	..	..	10% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
628	„	..	..	10% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
629	„	..	..	27% ditto	..	..	Fined £5.
630	„	..	..	23% ditto	..	..	Fined £5.
632	„	..	..	5% ditto	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
766	„	..	..	7% ditto	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
783	„	..	..	6.5% of Added Water	..	..	Test Sample.
785	„	..	..	6.5% ditto	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
878	Milk, Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)	..	..	2.5% of Added Water and 3% deficient in Milk Fat.	..	..	Fined £5 and 19/- costs.
918	Milk	..	..	16% of Added Water	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
924	„	..	..	15.7% of Added Water	..	..	Test Sample.
926	„	..	..	33.8% ditto	..	..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
927	„	..	..	6.1% ditto	..	..	Fined £10.
928	„	..	..	33.0% ditto	..	..	Fined £10.
929	„	..	..	25.8% ditto	..	..	Test Sample (Private Person)
930	„	..	..	31.1% ditto	..	..	ditto
1001	Sausages	..	..	Sulphur-dioxide, equivalent to one 'grain per lb.	..	..	Test Sample.
1002	Sausages	..	..	Boric Acid, equivalent to 10 grains per lb.	..	..	Test Sample.
1003	Sausages	..	..	ditto	..	..	Test Sample.
1082	Milk	..	..	7% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Test Sample.
1149	Raisin Wine (non-alcoholic)	..	..	Benzoic Acid, 4 grains to the pint	..	..	Test Sample.
1155	Orange Wine ( „ )	..	..	Benzoic Acid, 8 grains to the pint	..	..	Test Sample.
1177	Milk (Certified)	..	..	25% deficient in Milk Fat	..	..	Dismissed.—Producer satisfied Magistrates that the sample was "As drawn from the Cow."

The Fines, including Costs, amounted to £49 19s. 0d.

TABLE C.

Showing the number of samples analysed and the number adulterated during the last five years in Portsmouth.

			Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	..	1921	1,202	64	5.3
Do.	..	..	1922	1,239	53	4.2
Do.	..	..	1923	1,202	66	5.4
Do.	..	..	1924	1,209	54	4.4
Do.	..	..	1925	1,200	44	3.6
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	..	1923	114,846	6,980	6.1
Do.	..	..	1924	118,000	6,987	5.9

MILK.

The following Table gives the statistics of Milk Adulteration for the last five years.

TABLE D.

			Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	..	1921	651	31	4.7
Do.	..	..	1922	573	16	3.3
Do.	..	..	1923	588	28	4.7
Do.	..	..	1924	607	11	1.8
Do.	..	..	1925	595	31	5.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	..	1923	59,925	4,684	7.8
Do.	..	..	1924	62,133	4,773	7.7

TABLE E.

Month				Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Total Solids
January	..	..	..	3.55	8.77	12.32
February	..	..	..	3.62	8.76	12.38
March	..	..	..	3.51	8.85	12.36
April	..	..	..	3.56	8.66	12.22
May	..	..	..	3.42	8.90	12.32
June	..	..	..	3.50	8.87	12.37
July	..	..	..	3.49	8.74	12.23
August	..	..	..	3.57	8.79	12.36
September	..	..	..	3.72	9.16	12.88
October	..	..	..	3.75	8.93	12.68
November	..	..	..	3.84	8.92	12.76
December	..	..	..	3.68	8.88	12.56
Average				3.60	8.86	12.46
Average	1923	..	..	3.55	8.90	12.45
„	1924	..	..	3.60	8.87	12.47
„	1914	..	..	3.42	8.82	12.24

## FARMERS' SAMPLES.

Thirty-six samples of Milk were taken during the year representing the Milk supplied to Retailers in the City, and, of these, nine, were found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were instituted in every case, and fines amounting to £37 19s. were inflicted.

## MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Seventy-one samples were obtained from Kingston Workhouse, Kingston Prison, and the various Hospitals in the City. All were returned as genuine.

## MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1923.

## “ CERTIFIED MILK ”

Examined 34 ; Passed 30 ; Rejected 4.

Certified Milk is produced from specially selected herds of cows which are subjected to frequent Veterinary Inspection.

The Milk is put up in sterilized bottles, sealed at the farm and is not opened until actually required by the Consumer.

The standards for “ Certified Milk ” are :—“ Not more than 30,000 Bacteria in one cubic centimetre, and “ Bacillus Coli ” to be absent from one-tenth of a cubic centimetre, of the milk.”

The 34 samples examined gave an average of 1,672 Bacteria per cubic centimetre and 4 samples failed to pass the “ Bacillus Coli ” test.

The average amount of Milk Fat was 3.51 per cent. and of Solids-not-fat 8.76 per cent.

On five occasions the amount of Milk Fat fell below the standard of 3 per cent.

The average retail price of this milk for the year was 1s. 2d. per quart.

## “ GRADE A. (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK.”

Examined 12 ; Passed 10 ; Rejected 2.

This Milk is produced from cows which have been certified free from disease, and which are subjected to the Tuberculin Test at intervals of six months. The standards for this Grade of Milk are : “ not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and ‘ Bacillus Coli ’ absent from one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre of the Milk.”



Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is delivered to the Retailer in bulk and bottled locally.

The 12 samples examined gave an average of 3,072 Bacteria per cubic centimetre and on 2 occasions the Milk failed to passed the " Bacillus Coli " test.

The average amount of Milk Fat was 3.85 per cent and of Solids-not-Fat 8.58 per cent.

On two occasions it was found that the Solids-not-Fat were deficient and as a result a sample was obtained under " The Sale of Food and Drugs Act." Legal proceedings were instituted and the producer fined £5 and costs.

The average retail price for the year was 8d. per quart.

#### GRADE A " MILK.

Examined 53 ; Passed 48 ; Rejected 5.

Grade A Milk is to be produced and treated under such conditions that a sample taken at any time between Production and Delivery to the Consumer shall not contain " more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and ' Bacillus Coli ' shall be absent from one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre." In other words, it is milk produced under what should be normally clean conditions, and it is delivered in sealed churns to the Retailer and bottled locally.

The average price throughout the year has been 7d. per quart as compared with 6d. per quart for Milk of ordinary quality.

The 53 samples examined contained an average of 4,550 bacteria per cubic centimetre and on 5 occasions the Milk failed to pass the " Bacillus Coli " test.

The average amount of Milk Fat present was 3.55 per cent. and of Solids-not-Fat 8.82 per cent. On 3 occasions the amount of Milk Fat fell below the Legal Limit of 3 per cent.

The results as a whole show that the general excellence of quality of these Graded Milks has been well maintained.

It is to be feared that the high price of " Certified Milk " places it beyond the reach of all but the wealthy classes, but I am informed that the consumption of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) and Grade A Milk is steadily increasing. I look

forward to the time when " Grade A " Milk will be the normal supply for the whole population of Portsmouth, as is already the case in some towns.

It would appear that " Nursery Milk " is now no longer offered for sale, it being recognised that such designation carries no guarantee of purity, either on the part of the Producer or Retailer, as is the case with Graded Milk.

Nothing but Graded Milk should be supplied to the Local Hospitals, not only from the point of view of obtaining a purer and more wholesome supply, but also to encourage the production of clean Milk.

PRESERVATIVES.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Milk and Cream) REGULATIONS,  
1912 and 1917.

1.—MILK ; AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

<i>No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.</i>			<i>No. in which Preservative was reported to be present and Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.</i>		
Milk	..	595		0	
Skimmed Milk	..	5		0	
Cream	..	26		4	
			No. 271	Boric Acid	0.18% Test Sample.
			No. 610	"	0.06% "
			No. 611	"	0.12% "
			No. 615	"	0.25% Vendor's explanation accepted. Cautioned.

2.—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	..	1
(2) Statements incorrect	..	0
		—
Total		1
		—

(3) <i>Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.</i>	<i>Percentage stated on the Statutory label.</i>
---	--

No. 612    Boric Acid 0.16%    " Not exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid."

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35%	..	1
(2) Below 35%	..	0
		—
Total		1
		—

(c) None.  
(d) None.

3.—THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

No evidence of the addition of these to Cream or Preserved Cream.



## BUTTER.

The following table gives the number of samples of Butter examined, the number adulterated and the percentage of adulteration during the last five years.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
PORTSMOUTH .. ..	1921	146	1	0.6
Do. .. ..	1922	123	0	..
Do. .. ..	1923	133	4	3.0
Do. .. ..	1924	117	0	..
Do. .. ..	1925	139	0	..
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1924	10,516	151	1.4

In view of the fact that the Final Report of the Departmental Committee on the use of Preservatives in Food, recommends that no preservatives shall be used in Butter or Margarine, it is interesting to note that, of the 139 samples examined 62 or 44 per cent. contained Boron Preservatives.

## MARGARINE.

Sixty samples of Margarine were examined all of which were properly labelled and proved to be genuine.

The doubtful practice of advertising Margarine as being "Mixed with Butter" has now stopped. Under "The Sale of Foods and Drugs Act" it is illegal to sell Margarine containing more than 10 per cent. of Butter, and in most cases the so-called "Margarine mixed with Butter" contained about 3 per cent. of Butter, and was obviously misleading to the general public.

Boron Preservative was found in fifty-one or 85 per cent. of the samples examined. It is of interest that the practice of adding Boron Preservative to Margarine is decreasing.

## DRUGS.

Ninety-three samples of Drugs were analysed during the year and with the exception of two samples of Camphorated Oil which were slightly deficient in Camphor, all of the samples fulfilled the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

## SPIRITS.

Fifteen samples were examined all of which were of the required strength. This is a great improvement on the previous year when 50 per cent. of the samples examined were found to be diluted beyond the Legal Limit of 35 degrees Under Proof as required by the Licensing Act, 1921.



## PAINTS, OILS, &amp;c.

Twenty-four samples have been examined, consisting of materials supplied under contract to the Portsmouth Corporation and the Board of Guardians. Some of these samples were found to be not in accordance with the specifications in force and rejected accordingly.

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Included under this heading are special investigations which have been made for the Police and the Medical Officer of Health.

Also samples of suspected foods and Drinks which are brought to the Laboratory by Ratepayers from time to time.



TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1925  
BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.  
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Date 1925	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albu- minoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 26	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	30.0	2.0	1.6	0.42	22.0	Traces	0.004	0.013	Bright and clear. The analysis shews that the water is in good condition on the date in question.
Feb. 18	do.	31.0	2.0	1.7	0.28	22.0	Traces	0.002	0.02	do.
Mar. 17	do.	35.0	4.0	1.7	0.24	23.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
April 20	do.	33.0	3.0	1.7	0.47	21.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
May 18	do.	33.0	3.0	1.7	0.33	22.0	Traces	0.002	Nil	do.
June 16	do.	27.6	2.9	1.7	0.35	22.5	Nil	0.0022	Nil	do.
July 17	do.	32.0	3.0	1.7	0.40	22.5	Nil	0.0013	Nil	do.
Aug. 24	do.	30.5	2.5	1.7	0.30	22.5	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
Sept. 16	do.	31.0	3.0	1.7	0.26	21.5	0.001	0.0015	Nil	do.
Oct. 13	do.	30.0	2.4	1.6	0.28	22.8	0.0005	0.002	Nil	do.
Nov. 24	do.	30.0	2.0	1.6	0.42	22.6	0.0005	0.0013	Nil	do.
Dec. 21	do.	30.0	2.5	1.6	0.28	22.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.

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